

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

THE WEATHER — PARIS: Mellow, misty and cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tuesday, similar. LONDON: Mellow, cloudy. Temp. 8-15 (46-59). Tuesday, cloudy. CHICAGO: Slight rain. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tuesday, similar. NEW YORK: Mellow, misty and cloudy. Temp. 10-14 (50-57). Tuesday, similar.

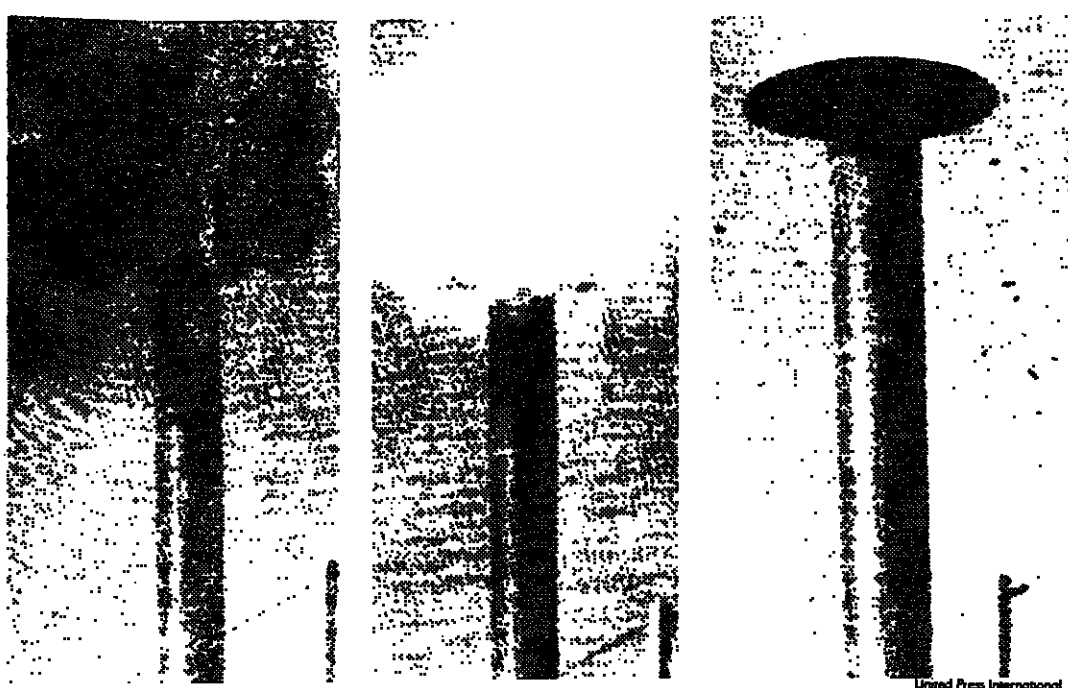
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 1

Austria	12.5	Kyoto	54.7
Belgium	20.8	Lebanon	62.25
Denmark	3.50 D.K.	Luxembourg	20.1
Egypt	40.7	Mexico	27.0
France	22.7	Netherlands	1.50 D.
Germany	2.50 F.M.	Nigeria	70.0
Greece	1.50 D.	Norway	23.0
Great Britain	20.0	Paraguay	20.0
India	18.0	Peru	20.0
Iran	18.0	Portugal	20.0
Israel	18.0	Spain	20.0
Italy	18.0	Sweden	20.0
		Switzerland	1.70 F.
		Taiwan	67.15
		U.S. Military Base	20.0
		Yugoslavia	20.0

No. 29,760

PARIS, MONDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1978

Established 1887



Black smoke pours yesterday from chimney over Sistine Chapel in Rome, indicating that no pope had been elected, then turns gray. In the third photo, pieces of burned ballots drop from chimney.

But Gray Smoke Confuses Watchers

Cardinals Fail to Elect a Pope

By Henry Tanner

ROME, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Black smoke billowed over the roof of the Sistine Chapel tonight, signaling to the world and to tens of thousands of believers massed in Saint Peter's Square that the members of the sacred College of Cardinals had failed to agree on a new pope.

The conclave will now go into its second day of voting tomorrow. Today, the 111 cardinal electors voted four times, twice in the morning and twice in the late afternoon. After the morning sessions, too, the inconclusive result was announced by black smoke. The ballots, notes, tally sheets and any other documents written by any of the electors during the voting are burned after each session in a stove inside the chapel where the voting takes place. Chemicals are added to make the smoke black as long as the vote is inconclusive. As soon as the new pope is elected — by a two-thirds majority plus one — the smoke is made to be white.

[Wire services reported that during both the morning and evening balloting that the first puffs of smoke were clearly black, then turned gray, causing some confusion. But Vatican Radio made it clear that the smoke was black, thus no pope had been elected.]

Not Seen Since Sept. 24

Algeria Leader Reported To Be Visiting Moscow

PARIS, Oct. 15 (IHT) — President Houari Boumedienne of Algeria has left for Moscow on a "working visit," the Algerian national news service said today.

The announcement, which failed to mention precisely when Mr. Boumedienne was to leave, followed European press reports that he had not been seen in public since Sept. 24 and that his absence may have been due to a military coup.

Iraq postponed a meeting of Arab foreign ministers scheduled for next Saturday, which Algeria was to have attended, because of events in Algeria, the authoritative Cairo daily al-Ahram reported.

Mr. Boumedienne failed to appear at national events that he ordinarily would not have missed, and he has not been available to receive VIP visitors from Arab and Communist countries.

Various Rumors

French press reports spoke of various rumors in Algeria that Mr. Boumedienne had taken ill on his return from an Arab summit meeting last month or was in seclusion, planning a routine political convention.

The conservative Paris newspaper L'Aurore, which opposes Mr. Boumedienne, claimed that he may have been the victim of a coup attempt. It said that he may have been wounded in the face — which would explain his seclusion — and imprisoned in the cellars of the presidential residence, where he had his predecessor, Ahmed Ben Bella, held after overthrowing him in 1965.

The paper claimed that the coup failed because the plotters failed to win hoped-for Western support.

L'Aurore said that "the reason for the grave events [that] appear to have taken place was Boumedienne's drive to nationalize all privately owned land and small businesses."

Democratic Plan

Meanwhile, an exiled Algerian politician published a plan to impose a leftist democratic solution to the Algerian crisis.

Mohamed Boudiaf, a former Boumedienne lieutenant living in

Pope John Paul I, who died on Sept. 28 after a reign of only 33 days, had been elected on the fourth ballot at the end of the first day of voting on the evening of Aug. 26.

The conclave that elected him was one of the briefest in church history. Even though, this time, the cardinal electors have not been able to reach an equally speedy agreement, church officials said today they still expected a brief conclave of only a few days. Several experts predicted a conclusive vote tomorrow.

When the cardinals entered the conclave Friday evening and the doors were sealed, there was no known front-running candidate. Most of those familiar with the pre-conclave negotiations predicted that the new pope will again be an Italian.

With 3 Companions

Frenchman, 49, Becomes Oldest to Conquer Everest

KATMANDU, Nepal, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Pierre Mazeaud, 49, a determined French politician, climbed Mount Everest with three companions today, the Nepalese Ministry of Tourism announced.

After failing once seven years ago and twice again in the last week, he became the oldest man to conquer the world's highest peak.

Seven climbers — three Frenchmen, three West Germans and an Austrian — reached the summit this weekend. All are in good

health, according to the Ministry of Tourism.

Mr. Mazeaud, a former minister of youth and sport, was defeated by weather last Monday. Yesterday, he and Austrian photographer Kurt Diemberger ran short of oxygen 1,300 feet beneath the summit and turned back after watching three West German companions begin the last stage of their climb.

The Germans, Hans Engl, 34; Josef Mack, 28, and Hubert Hilmaier, 34, reached the 29,028-foot peak late yesterday and returned safely after dark.

Last Chance

Mr. Mazeaud, leader of the French team, apparently realized that he was facing his last chance to achieve his great ambition. This morning, with Mr. Diemberger and two Frenchmen, Jean Afanasieff, 25, and Nicholas Jaeger, 32, he tried again.

Mr. Jaeger and Mr. Afanasieff became the first French climbers to reach the summit. Mr. Mazeaud and Mr. Diemberger joined them 10 minutes later.

A Tourism Ministry spokesman said that there was no indication of whether other members of the French-West German expedition would tackle the peak in the next few days.

Everest was first climbed in 1953. Three teams — Indians in 1965, Chinese in 1975 and Austrians last spring — have put nine climbers each on the summit.

Mr. Mazeaud made his first attack on Everest in 1971, but returned safely after dark.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Cambodia Invites Westerners For Visit to Counter Criticisms

By Elizabeth Becker

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (WP) — The Cambodian government, which has been accused of killing hundreds of thousands of its people, yesterday offered to open its borders to Western observers to counter charges of massive human rights violations.

The offer was made by Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary. He said that UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim has been invited to visit Democratic Kampuchea, as Cambodia has been known since the Communists gained power three years ago, to "see with his own eyes" whether the charges are valid.

The Cambodians have repeatedly denied these charges, and yesterday Mr. Sary said that the Cambodian government may allow U.S. journalists to visit Cambodia later this year.

A spokesman for Mr. Waldheim said he had not decided whether to accept the invitation. The spokesman cited Mr. Waldheim's busy schedule and his refusal to travel during the General Assembly session ending in December.

The new willingness of the Cambodians to talk freely about their country seems to stem from the strong international criticism directed against its extreme policies in the past year.

The Vietnamese have accused Cambodia of fomenting their monthlong border war and have invited Western journalists to the Vietnamese front. Yesterday, Mr. Sary said the Vietnamese started the war.

"We are inviting you journalists to our country not to mobilize opinion against Vietnam," he said. "We want you to see for yourself whether there are human rights violations."

Documents submitted to a UN subcommittee by the Human Rights Commission, the United States, Britain and Canada have accused Cambodia of violating almost every article of the UN Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted in 1948.

Estimates of the number of Cambodians who have died because of starvation, overwork and executions range from hundreds of thousands to more than three million and are based on refugee accounts.

Two Dozen Top Items Are Voted

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Congress passed the top priority energy and tax-cut bills and then wearily quit for the year today after the longest and busiest adjournment session in memory.

All last night and all day today the House of Representatives and Senate stayed in session as groggy members voted on the most important legislation of the session. After the House adjourned at 6:45 p.m. and the Senate at 7:17 p.m., members went off for three weeks of campaigning before many of them must stand for re-election.

Congress occasionally has worked through the night on the final day of a session, but usually it has been to wait for one or two big bills tied up in controversy and the two bodies would recess for long periods waiting.

The House did not recess during this marathon session as it took final action on about two dozen major bills and a long list of minor measures.

Passed in that final spasm were bills extending aid to education, public service jobs, highway-transit aid, airline deregulation, bank reform, housing aid, veterans pensions, college aid to middle income families, increased veterans pensions as well as the \$19 billion tax cut and the omnibus energy bill.

Left behind to die were bills to create a department of education, hold down hospital costs, give tuition tax credits, decide the use of Alaska lands, and set up a sugar price support program.

There were these major actions: ● The Senate approved 72-3 a compromise measure cutting taxes for individuals and businesses by \$18.7 billion. The House approved (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Terrorists Slay 20th Civil Guard In Bilbao Attack

MADRID, Oct. 15 (AP) — A paramilitary civil guard was killed in Bilbao, making the 20th police victim in the Basque country so far this year, as Premier Adolfo Suarez said in a newspaper interview today that he will not impose a state of emergency in that area in northern Spain.

The civil guard was riddled with submachine-gun bullets fired from a car as he was on duty in the port of Lequeitu last night. His assassination came only one day after six terrorists with submachine guns ambushed a police patrol on the outskirts of Bilbao, killing two policemen and seriously wounding a third.

The terrorists were believed to be commandos of the Basque separatist organization, ETA, seeking independence of Spain's Basque provinces.

The police also reported defusing today a bomb of five plastic explosives planted in a power station in the San Sebastian town of Zumaya.

Tax Change for Americans Overseas

By Robert C. Siner

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (IHT) — A complete revision of the taxation of Americans abroad, replacing the current income exclusion with a series of special deductions, was passed by Congress today and sent to the White House.

The measure, worked out late last night by congressional conferees, was passed by voice vote in both the House and the Senate. It is almost certain to be signed by President Carter.

The bill, which would involve a revenue loss to the Treasury of an estimated \$381 million, would also defer the foreign income provisions of the 1976 Tax Reform Act for income earned in 1977.

For income earned in 1978, overseas taxpayers would be able to choose whether to be taxed under the new law or the pre-1976 statute (allowing an income exclusion of \$20,000, or \$25,000 for Americans working overseas more than three years). Income earned in 1979 and thereafter would be taxed under the new law. Taxpayers have until Nov. 15 to get their 1977 returns to the Internal Revenue Service.

Exclusion Dropped

To reach their compromise, the conferees dropped the House-passed income exclusion for Americans abroad not resident in Western Europe and Canada. However, in working out the special deductions, the legislators, although making some changes, generally followed the language of the House bill.

Because of the last-minute nature of the bill, the exact wording was not yet available, making it impossible to determine the effects of each provision. It is likely that the final draft will not be available until sometime later this week.

In general, the compromise provisions include: ● Housing: A deduction for reasonable housing costs in excess of one-sixth of base salary (representing typical U.S. housing costs). However, a

taxpayer would not be able to claim a deduction for housing that was more lavish than a taxpayer in a similar position in the United States could afford.

● Education: A taxpayer would be allowed to deduct the reasonable costs of educating dependent children from kindergarten through grade 12 in an American-type school or in a school in the United States if no American-type school were easily accessible. Deductible would be tuition, fees, books and local transportation. If no American-type school were within reasonable commuting distance, room and board and nonlocal transportation, including two round trips per year between the school and the place of work, would also be deductible.

● Cost of Living: A deduction based on a table giving the differential between the cost of living in various foreign countries and that in the United States using New York City as a base. The table would be drawn up by the Treasury following guidelines in the State Department table for government employees working abroad.

● Hardship: A \$5,000 deduction for those working in hardship areas based on the State Department list of hardship posts. This provision was in neither the House nor the Senate bills and was worked out at the last minute by the conferees to provide some incentive for Americans overseas working in true hardship conditions.

● Home Leave: A deduction for the cost of one round trip per year (flying coach class) to the United States for the employee and dependents.

● Moving Expenses: An increase in both the dollar amount and the time limitations for overseas moves, including certain storage expenses, from the current 30 days and \$3,000 to 90 days and \$6,000.

● Section 119: The House bill would expand Section 119 of the Tax Code which excludes from

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 7)

Political, Military Blueprint for Peace

Sarkis, 6 Arabs Meet on Lebanon Plan

BEIT EDDINE, Lebanon, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Ministers from Lebanon and six other Arab states met today to devise a political and military and financial blueprint for peace in Lebanon.

President Elias Sarkis opened the conference of foreign ministers and special envoys from Syria, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, the Sudan, the United Arab Emirates and Qatar — nations that contribute either troops or money to the Syrian-dominated 30,000-man Arab League force in Lebanon.

Mr. Sarkis hopes with his plan to reconcile the bitter divisions among Christians, Muslims, Palestinians and Syrian troops.

In Beirut, there was continued sniping between Syrian troops and Christian forces, but the eight-day truce generally continued to hold.

The renewed fighting between Christian militiamen and the Syrian troops, more intense than that of the 1975-1976 civil war, killed at least 500 persons, wounded 3,000, destroyed 35,000 homes and left half a million persons homeless, the Red Cross has estimated.

Each side has accused the other of violating the current truce and

using the truce to reinforce its positions.

"The [Christian] militias continue to violate the cease-fire in order to keep the security situation pre-

carious, especially during the meeting of the Arab foreign ministers," a communique from the Arab force command said today.

It said that a Lebanese security officer was wounded by rightist sniper fire near the Palace of Justice, on the dividing line between the Christian east and mainly Moslem west of the city. The rightists blamed the incident on Syrian snipers.

The Arab ministers met 26 miles south of Beirut in Beit Eddine, which means "house of religion." They were expected to discuss ways of reducing friction between the Christian militias and Syrian troops.

Mr. Sarkis reportedly has developed a plan calling for a reduced Syrian presence in some key Christian areas. Deployment of non-Syrian troops in these zones would be accompanied by a greater role for the fledgling post-civil war Lebanese Army, reports said.

The Arab ministers were widely expected to back renewal of the six-month mandate of the Arab deterrent force, which expires Oct. 26, a move opposed by Christian militia chiefs.

Mark Revalued By 4 Percent

LUXEMBOURG, Oct. 15 (AP) — Finance ministers from West Germany, the Netherlands, Belgium, Denmark, Luxembourg and Norway today decided to revalue the West German mark within their special joint monetary floor agreement, a government spokesman announced.

The six ministers decided to revalue the mark by 4 percent against the Danish and Norwegian crowns and by 2 percent against the Dutch guilder and the Belgian and Luxembourg francs.

The six currencies have been linked to each other within a fluctuation margin limited to 4.5 percent inside the "snake."



Prince Sihanouk, right, sits with Cambodian Premier Pol Pot in photo taken in September.

Sihanouk's Lifestyle Said Less Opulent

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 15 (UPI) — Cambodian Foreign Minister Ieng Sary has said that Prince Norodom Sihanouk has had to cut down on his opulent lifestyle but otherwise is enjoying life under the new Communist government in Phnom Penh.

Prince Sihanouk "is living now as he lived before, in the same conditions as before the war," Mr. Sary

said Friday at a UN news conference.

But some of the trappings of royalty have been done away with in the drive to set up a Marxist society since Communist forces took control in 1975, Mr. Sary said.

The prince "does not have the same luxuries," Mr. Sary said. "Before, we imported many lux-

uries. Now we don't. But he has the best conditions of living in our country and he is now living in his palace."

Mr. Sary's aides distributed photographs, which they said were taken in September, showing Prince Sihanouk, smiling, at a state dinner and in the company of Cambodian Premier Pol Pot.

Measure Required 18 Months

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — President Carter's energy bill was finally approved this morning by an adjournment-minded Congress after a minor filibuster against energy tax credits was abandoned in the Senate.

The compromise legislation, on which Mr. Carter had staked his own and U.S. prestige, was approved 60-17 in the Senate and 231-168 in the House of Representatives. It now goes to the White House for signature into law.

Nothing has been easy about the energy bill. It has taken 18 months and major parts had to be jettisoned along the way and others rescued by one-vote margins.

After the congressional action the president said in a statement: "We have declared to ourselves and the world our intent to control use of energy, and thereby to control our own destiny as a nation."

House Vote Delayed

The House on Friday, by a vote of 207-206, had made passage of the natural gas compromise and other nontax parts of the omnibus bill a virtual certainty by agreeing to vote on them as a package rather than expose the controversial natural gas bill to the hazards of a separate vote. But the House had delayed a final vote, waiting for the Senate to act on the energy tax bill so that could be included in the package.

The energy tax bill, which includes only one mild tax on the sale of gas guzzling cars and \$1 billion a year in tax credits, ran into opposition from a handful of senators opposed to the tax credits. The Senate voted 71 to 13 yesterday morning to limit debate. That meant each senator could speak no more than one hour on the bill. But they could add to the time consumed by forcing 15-minute roll-call votes on procedural matters.

Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.Va., vowed to keep the Senate here until it passed the energy bill, even though it contains virtually none of the taxes Mr. Carter wanted to save oil and reduce reliance on imports. It was finally brought to a vote this morning.

Tax Proposals Killed

In any other year the final version of the energy bill would have been considered a major achievement. But since Mr. Carter asked for so much Congress was not ready to accept, the emphasis has been on what was killed.

Mr. Carter hoped to save 4.5 million barrels of oil a day by 1982 through a series of taxes, incentive and regulatory authority to reduce reliance on oil imports, which now constitute about 40 percent of U.S. consumption.

But two-thirds of the saving was to come from two big taxes on the price of oil. They were killed. Congress also rejected his standby tax on gasoline that could have risen to 50 cents a gallon, refused to order electric utilities to change rate structures to save energy, and voted phased deregulation of natural gas instead of Mr. Carter's request to continue price controls at high levels. Sponsors of the bill estimated it would save about half of Mr. Carter's goal.

Major provisions of the final bill are:

● Natural Gas — A compromise (Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Bonn Coalition Boosted at Polls; Strauss a Victor

MUNICH, Oct. 15 (AP) — West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt won a boost from Bavarian state elections today when the two parties in his left-liberal coalition reduced the ruling majority of arch-conservative Union.

Strauss' Christian Social Union. A computer projection gave Mr. Schmidt's Social Democrats 31.1 percent and their Free Democrats partners 6 percent of the total vote for a combined increase of 1.9 percent over the 1974 election.

Mr. Strauss won an overwhelming victory to become Bavarian state minister president (governor). He is so popular in Bavaria that the coalition parties conceded the election before the ballots were counted. They had campaigned not with a hope of winning, but of cutting the Christian Democratic Union share of the vote from 1974's 62.1 percent to below 60 percent.

5 Western Envoys Meet on Strategy

Namibia Showdown Talks Begin Today

By John F. Burns
PRETORIA, South Africa, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Senior officials of five Western nations made final preparations today for showdown talks with South Africa that could determine whether South-West Africa (Namibia) attains internationally recognized independence or remains indefinitely under South African tutelage.

Led by U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the Western negotiators gathered for a brief strategy session in preparation for two days of talks beginning tomorrow. The Western team will meet with a South African delegation led by Prime Minister P. W. Botha.

Earlier in the day, three members of the Western delegation — Foreign Secretary David Owen of Britain, Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher of West Germany, and Donald Jamieson, Canadian secretary of state for external affairs — arrived in the South African capital from a day of talks in Windhoek, territorial capital of South-West Africa.

They joined Mr. Vance and Olivier Stirm, French undersecretary for overseas territories, who arrived in Pretoria last night. Together, the five officials comprise the most powerful diplomatic group ever to visit South Africa, reflecting the importance the Western nations attach to the South-West Africa dispute.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen, in separate briefings for reporters, were optimistic that the talks would resolve the impasse that has developed between South Africa and the United Nations. South Africa has ruled South-West Africa for nearly 20 years under a League of Nations mandate disputed by the United Nations.

At issue in the Pretoria talks is whether South Africa will proceed with a go-it-alone election in the territory in December, as announced last month, or agree instead to a UN plan for an internationally supervised vote next year.

If the Pretoria government balks at the UN plan, it risks an African move for economic sanctions in the Security Council later this month. Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have emphasized that they will not be using the threat of sanctions in the talks, which marks the first occasion in which Mr. Botha, elected prime minister two weeks ago, will head the South African delegation in international negotiations.

Mr. Vance and Mr. Owen have made it clear that South Africa cannot rely on Western vetoes if a sanctions resolution comes to a vote at the United Nations. For South Africa, the cost of deadlock in the talks could be Western agreement to impose limited sanctions — an oil boycott, for example — that would be lifted only if Pretoria agreed to UN involvement in South-West Africa's transition to black majority rule.

South African officials fear that sanctions, once imposed, would remain in force until the country alters its domestic racial policies, as well as ceding South-West Africa. But Mr. Botha and other senior ministers have declared that South Africa would rather submit to sanctions than surrender to international pressures on issues affecting the country's security.

Privately, South African officials fear that sanctions, once imposed, would remain in force until the country alters its domestic racial policies, as well as ceding South-West Africa. But Mr. Botha and other senior ministers have declared that South Africa would rather submit to sanctions than surrender to international pressures on issues affecting the country's security.

Asked whether his negotiation meant an official Spanish recognition of the Polisario Front, Mr. Ruyter said it did not but that obviously the Polisario Front "exists since there have been contacts with its members and because among other things they capture Spanish fishermen."

One of the fishermen, Jose Maria Abrante, told colleagues in Las Palmas: "We bring a message from the Polisario Front for all Canary fishermen. In order to avoid more kidnappings do not go fishing in the waters of the Sahara because they belong to the Polisario."

Land Mine Kills 16
WINDHOEK, South-West Africa, Oct. 15 (Reuters) — Sixteen persons were killed today when the truck in which they were traveling detonated a guerrilla land mine, the chief minister of the Ovambo region of South-West Africa said.

The Rev. Cornelius Ndjoba said that the explosion occurred at Nkongo, in the north of the territory.

Polisario Frees 8 Fishermen From Canaries
LAS PALMAS, Canary Islands, Oct. 15 (UPI) — Eight Spanish fishermen taken hostage six months ago by guerrillas on the Saharan coast of northwest Africa reached home today after being liberated by their captors of the Polisario Front.

The foreign secretary of Spain's ruling center party, Javier Ruperez, negotiated the release with leaders of the Polisario, the Algerian-backed guerrilla movement that has been fighting Morocco and Mauritania for what was formerly the Spanish Sahara.

Asked whether his negotiation meant an official Spanish recognition of the Polisario, Mr. Ruperez said it did not but that obviously the Polisario Front "exists since there have been contacts with its members and because among other things they capture Spanish fishermen."

One of the fishermen, Jose Maria Abrante, told colleagues in Las Palmas: "We bring a message from the Polisario Front for all Canary fishermen. In order to avoid more kidnappings do not go fishing in the waters of the Sahara because they belong to the Polisario."



Valdik Enger, left, and Rudolf Chernyayev leave the Federal Courthouse in Newark, N.J., Friday after their conviction.

2 Russians Plan to Appeal U.S. Spying Conviction

NEWARK, N.J., Oct. 15 (NYT) — Attorneys for two Soviet citizens said yesterday that they would appeal the conviction of the two men on espionage charges.

The two, both employees of the United Nations, were found guilty here Friday night of three charges of espionage by a federal court jury that deliberated from about noon until 8:30 p.m. The convictions were the first of a Soviet citizen for espionage in the United States since 1964.

A Soviet consul-designate in New York City, Yevgeny Anupov, who sat through the trial as an observer, repeatedly asserted that the two defendants had been framed by the FBI. "As we have said all along, they are not guilty," Mr. Anupov said.

The defendants, Valdik Enger, 39, and Rudolf Chernyayev, 43, were allowed to remain free on bond through the weekend. They are in the custody of the Soviet ambassador to the United States, Anatoli Dobrynin.

Federal District Judge Frederick Lacey, who said Friday that the guilt of the defendants had been manifest, said he would decide tomorrow whether to allow the men to remain free pending sentencing on Oct. 30. Two of the charges against the UN employees call for 10-year prison sentences and a third for life imprisonment.

Enger and Chernyayev were held in jail for 37 days after they were arrested on May 20 in a New Jersey shopping center in the company of a Soviet diplomat, Vladimir Zinyakin, who had been the third secretary of the Soviet mission to the United Nations. Mr. Zinyakin was not tried because of his diplomatic status and he has since left the country.

In June of this year, Soviet authorities began urging the release of the two men in Mr. Dobrynin's custody and, after intervention by President Carter, this was done.

The interest of the president and the State Department in the trial has given rise to reports that a deal is being made between the United States and the Soviet Union to trade Enger and Chernyayev for the release of a major dissident or for one or more Soviet prisoners of interest to U.S. intelligence agencies.

Although U.S. counterintelligence officials considered the spying uncovered to be an important one, both the arrest and the trial of the two UN employees were played down by the U.S. and Soviet governments. The trial came while sensitive negotiations were under way over disarmament treaties, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is scheduled for more talks on this subject in Moscow this week.

During the trial, the teams of defense attorneys, headed by Matthew Boyland of Newark and Donald Ruby of New York City, were hampered by restrictions placed on them by representatives of the Soviet government, which paid the cost of the defense.

A defense of entrapment might have gotten the men free, one of the attorneys said. But this would have required Enger and Chernyayev to admit that they had been spying and the official Soviet position was that the spying did not occur.

Jaguar Crashes in Chad
NDJAMENA, Chad, Oct. 15 (AP) — A French Jaguar warplane crashed yesterday as it came in to land near Ndjamena, capital of this northwest African country where the French Air Force is helping put down a guerrilla insurrection, military sources said. The pilot was killed, the sources said.

To Answer Questions on Camp David Accords

U.S. Sends Aide to Meet With Hussein

By Morton Mintz
WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders left for Jordan today to present the answers of the United States to questions posed by King Hussein on the Camp David accords.

The State Department said that President Carter had approved the answers but it did not say what they were or when they might be disclosed. "What happens to them afterward remains to be decided," said department official George Sherman.

Mr. Saunders will meet with King Hussein in Amman to explain the answers and deal with any questions that the king might have, Mr. Sherman said.

King Hussein disclosed the questions — more than two dozen of them — on Oct. 1 on a U.S. news program after sending them to American officials in Washington. Mostly the questions either sought further elaboration on elements of the Camp David accords or brought up issues not mentioned in the final documents signed by Egypt, Israel and the United States.

Some of the questions touched, for example, on Jerusalem, Syria's Golan Heights, which are occupied by Israel, and Palestinian self-determination. Last Tuesday, Mr. Carter said he had seen King Hussein reading his questions on the TV program but had not yet responded to them.

"They are in the process of being assessed by the State Department," Mr. Carter said. He added that he had not yet received the questions "personally. But I know basically what is in them."

"We have been trying to induce the Jordanians, and to some lesser degree, the Palestinians who live on the West Bank-Gaza Strip area, to participate in the talks," among Egypt, Israel and the United States that began here Thursday.

Those talks continued yesterday and today on an informal basis here, Mr. Sherman said. He said that agreement has been reached on a number of the articles in the

draft for a peace treaty that the United States put before Israeli and Egyptian negotiators. He added that both countries have accepted it as what he has called "the vehicle for negotiations."

Mr. Sherman said, however, "differences do remain on certain of the articles." The official, the spokesman for all three delegations, declined to say what either

the agreed-upon or disputed articles are. Mr. Sherman characterized the work being done by the negotiators as within the Camp David framework. Progress continues, but more is needed to achieve total agreement, he said.

Participating in the informal talks were Foreign Ministers Boutros Ghali of Egypt and Moshe Dayan of Israel. They also met with Egypt's new defense minister, Lt. Gen. Kamal Hassan Ali. They discussed details of withdrawal of Israeli military forces from the Sinai and arrangements to secure the area from attack. Meanwhile, legal advisers to all three delegations worked on treaty language.

More informal talks are to be held tomorrow.

India Bus Crash Kills 23
NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (AP) — A bus carrying Hindu pilgrims from the sacred shrines of Tirupathi, about 1,700 kilometers south of here, plunged 30 meters off a road yesterday, killing 23 persons and seriously injuring 43, the United News of India reported.

The bill 337 to 38 later today and sent it to the White House. The legislation would cut taxes for 65 million couples and individuals next year, reduce capital gains taxes and offer a new break to taxpayers over 55 who sell their homes.

The bill would cut taxes for individuals by a total of \$12.7 billion by increasing the present \$750 personal exemption to \$1,000, cutting tax rates across the board and raising the standard deductions to \$2,300 for single taxpayers and \$3,400 for couples.

Dropped in conference was a provision permitting a tax credit of up to \$250 for college tuition and another that would have provided additional tax cuts of \$164.5 billion in 1980 through 1983 if Congress held down the growth of federal spending.

Persons over 55 who sell their homes and do not buy another costing as much or more would be allowed a one-time tax-free profit of up to \$100,000 provided they lived in the home for three of the last five years.

The bill cuts capital gains taxes — those on sales of stocks, real estate or other assets held a year or longer — from the present maximum of 49.1 percent to 28 percent. This would be done by raising the present 50-percent exemption on capital gains to 60 percent, with the remaining 40 percent taxed at the same rate applied to the taxpayer's regular income. After a \$20,000 exclusion, the other 60 percent of capital gains would be subject to a new graduated "alternative minimum tax" of up to 25 percent, which would be paid only if it exceeds the taxpayer's regular income tax.

The Humphrey-Hawkins full-employment bill had been expected to sail through Congress as a monument to the late Sen. Hubert Humphrey but after it passed the House in March it bogged down in the Senate. The weakened version the House sent Mr. Carter today sets national goals of 4 percent unemployment and 3 percent inflation in five years.

Bucking the 45-year trend of more federal regulation, Congress decided to phase out federal regulation of their rates and routes in an effort to make the airline industry more competitive.

Federal regulatory agencies were given more power to police banking practices such as insider loans and other preferential treatment to bankers that were spotlighted by the investigation and hearings that led to the resignation of Mr. Carter's close friend, Bert Lance, as director of the Office of Management and Budget.

Congress reversed a Supreme Court decision with a bill requiring that employers with sick-pay programs for workers must include maternity benefits, but need not pay for abortions.

Congress miraculously avoided the usual fight over the use of federal funds for abortion as the House simply approved the compromise restrictions placed in the Health, Education and Welfare Appropriation Bill by a vote of 198-195 and sent it to the president. Congress did not finally settle the public works budget, which Mr. Carter vetoed, but a stop-gap funding resolution cut out 11 water projects costing \$1.5 billion which he opposed. This also kept alive the Department of Energy, whose annual authorizing legislation has not passed.

The House defeated, 177 to 194, a bill supporting domestic sugar prices at 15.7 cents a pound, between the 13-cent world price and the 17 cents domestic producers wanted. It was a defeat for Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long, D-La., who comes from a sugar state and had guided it through the Senate. Killed with the sugar bill was a provision Mr. Carter badly wanted extending until after Congress returns in January his authority to waive requirements that he raise tariff barriers against foreign goods flooding the United States.

Congress killed the tuition tax credit bill that Mr. Carter threatened to veto, but approved his

counterproposal for college aid to middle-income families by increasing the income limit eligible for federal aid from \$15,000 to \$26,000.

Multibillion-dollar federal aid programs that had been so difficult to get started at low funding levels a few years ago sailed through to final passage with only brief debate and often with no roll-call votes required. A five-year extension of aid to elementary and secondary schools will cost \$50 billion. The public service jobs (CETA) program was extended for four years and is expected to provide 660,000 jobs next year at a cost of \$11 billion.

A bill extending housing aid programs that had been held up by House insistence that Congress be given a one-house veto over federal housing regulations was cleared when the House gave in on the veto.

For years the highway builders' lobby managed to prevent mass transit from getting its hands into the till of the highway trust fund. But today, the House sent Mr. Carter a \$51 billion highway-transit authorization bill which Rep. James Howard, D-N.J., its chief sponsor, called "the first total surface transportation bill."

A \$1.9 billion authorization bill for operation of the Justice Department cleared after Congress dropped a prohibition against the use of funds to participate in court suits to order school busing. Congress also for the first time passed a bill setting limits on the size of the White House staff.

An increase in veterans' pensions was voted after the budget-busting billion-dollar bill was cut in half.

A meat import quota bill that would go up automatically in times of low domestic production and down, but not lower than 1.2 billion pounds a year, was sent to the president, but there were reports that he may veto it. The House also sent Mr. Carter a bill aimed at increasing overseas sales of U.S. agricultural products by authorizing new promotion and credit programs.

At the end, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd, D-W.V., looked back over the session with issues faced such as the Panama Canal treaty and a first major effort at promoting energy conservation and gave Congress a top mark of "A." He said he could not remember a Congress that dealt with more difficult issues during his 26 years in Congress.

On the other hand, Sen. George McGovern, D-S.D., said on NBC's televised "Meet the Press" he could not remember a Congress that "has done less for the working person in this country."

—RICHARD L. LYONS

4 Conquer Mt. Everest
(Continued from Page 1)

turned from 23,458 feet and left the expedition because of a bitter dispute among members.

The Germans, who succeeded yesterday, were the second West Germans to reach the summit; the only countryman to have achieved the feat was Reinhold Karl, who reached the peak with a predominantly Austrian expedition last spring.

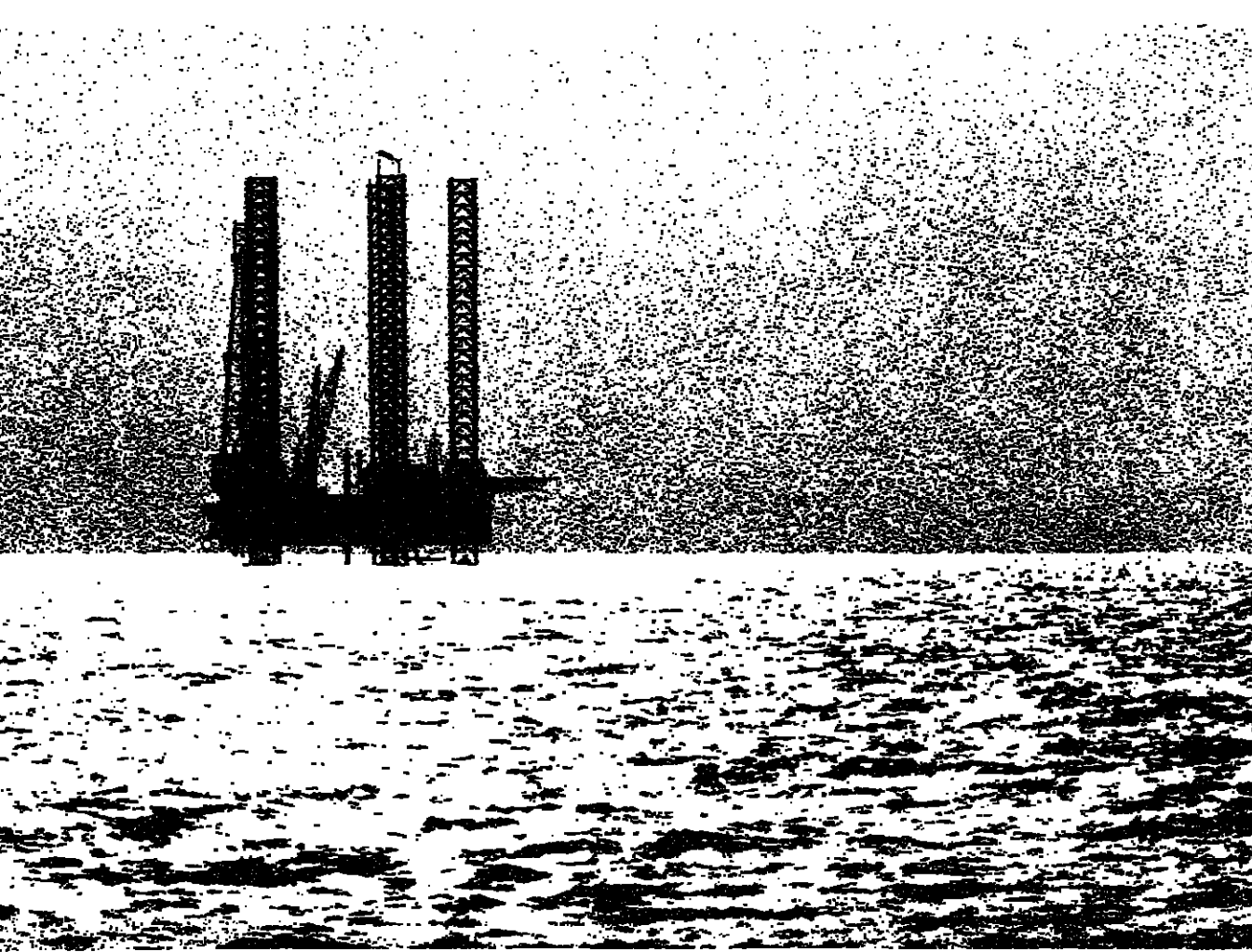
Mountaintop Filming
Mr. Engl, a carpenter, climbed the last stage from 26,250 feet without oxygen. The Tourism Ministry reported.

The French group spent about 80 minutes filming at the summit today before starting their descent.

With his conquest of Everest, Mr. Diemberger, from Salzburg, became the second man in mountaineering history to climb four 8,000-meter peaks. He had climbed Karakoram in Pakistan and Dhaulagiri and Makalu in Nepal.

The first mountaineer to climb more than four 8,000-meter peaks was the Italian Reinhold Messner, who scaled Everest without oxygen last spring.

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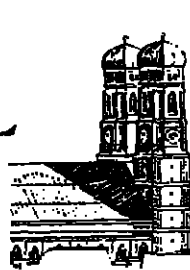


Part of a new world.



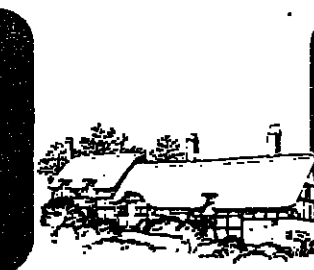
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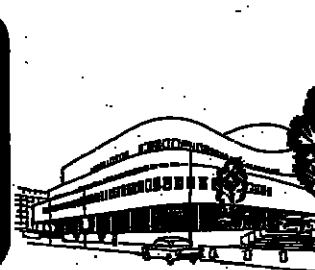
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Journalist

McFall, Wilson and Roybal — All California Democrats

House Reprimands 3 Members in Korean Scandal

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — In a session described by one participant as a "traumatic and painful experience," the House voted Friday night to reprimand three of its members for their roles in the South Korean influence buying scandal.

The three, all of them California Democrats, are John McFall, a former House majority whip, Charles Wilson and Edward Roybal. The House action grew out of a months-long investigation by the House Committee on Standards of Official Conduct into what has become known as the Korean scandal — the attempt by South Korean business men to buy influence for themselves and for their country by lavishing money on certain members of Congress.

Rep. McFall, 60, who has served in the House for 22 years, was accused of accepting a \$3,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park in 1974 and failing to report it as a campaign contribution, as required by law.

Mr. Wilson, 61, a House member for 16 years, was accused of accepting a \$1,000 cash wedding present from Mr. Park in 1975 at the time the congressman married a South Korean woman. Mr. Wilson initially failed to list the contribution on his committee questionnaire, but later admitted it.

Mr. Roybal, 62, who is of Hispanic descent, is also completing 16 years in the House. He was accused of receiving a \$1,000 cash contribution from Mr. Park, of converting the money to his own use, and of lying to the committee when he testified under oath that he had received nothing of value from Mr. Park.

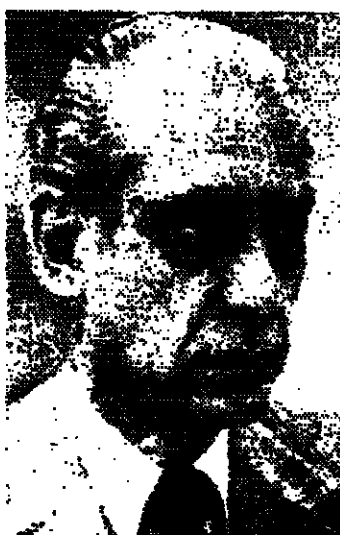
Because the charges against Mr. Roybal were more serious than those against his two colleagues, the committee recommended that he be censured — a harsher penalty than reprimand.

But the House, bowing to arguments that the stiffer penalty would be interpreted by the Hispanic community as singling out one of its own for "crude and inhuman punishment," voted to reprimand rather than censure Mr. Roybal.

The vote to lessen the penalty was 219 to 170.

The last House member to be censured was the late Thomas Blanton, D-Texas, who was rebuked in 1921 for introducing an obscene resolution.

Neither censure nor reprimand result in any loss of voting privileges or participation in House affairs.



Edward Roybal



Charles Wilson



John McFall

By Republican Campaign Staff

Two Hired, Fired to Probe Gov. Brown

By Richard Bergholz

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 15 — Last Monday, the campaign staff of Evelle Younger, the California attorney general and the Republican nominee for governor, hired two men for \$2,500 to investigate public information on Gov. Edmund Brown Jr. and his family.

Friday night, the investigators were fired after their project became publicly known.

The head of the Younger campaign is Kenneth Rietz, who worked on the campaign of former President Richard M. Nixon in 1972 as the head of the Youth for Nixon operation.

Two years ago, Mr. Rietz acknowledged that in 1972 he helped put a spy in Democrat Edmund Muskie's headquarters. But in reference to the men hired to investigate Gov. Brown, he said that "this is something I didn't know about."

Mr. Younger echoed him: "I don't know anything about it."

'Plumber-Style' Operation
Gray Davis, Gov. Brown's campaign manager, described the hiring of the investigators as a "plumber-style" operation — a reference to political dirty tricks of the Nixon campaign staff.

The men were identified as John Eppeck, a private investigator, and

John Dailey, a retired Internal Revenue Service investigator. Sheldon Lytton, Mr. Younger's deputy campaign manager, said that they had been hired last Monday by Lou Barnett, identified as director of "opposition research" in the Younger campaign.

They were paid \$2,500 in advance and told to research all public information available on Gov. Brown, Mr. Lytton said.

"They were to work from all public records — newspaper clippings, public records, campaign expense reports, corporate filings, things like that," he said.

There were reports that the investigators had solicited information from agents of the California Department of Justice, who, Mr. Younger has confirmed, have been asking questions about a state liquefied natural gas (LNG) siting bill.

Advantage Suspected
Mr. Younger's campaign staff is known to suspect that the bill worked to the advantage of the governor's father, former Gov. Edmund Brown, an attorney who has represented Indonesian LNG interests.

The assembly speaker, Leo McCarthy, charged Friday that Mr. Younger was using his civil service staff in the California Department

of Justice to seek information that he could use against Gov. Brown in the gubernatorial campaign.

Under questioning by reporters, Mr. Younger conceded that his agents had talked to Mr. McCarthy about the bill, but he would not reveal the subject of any investigation.

At the same time, the Younger campaign staff was trying to get information that could be used against Gov. Brown. But Mr. Younger said that the staffers did not get any "briefing" or any information from the agents conducting the LNG probe.

Nothing Personal
He also denied vehemently that the department's investigation, followed by his campaign staff's search, indicated that he was looking for material on Gov. Brown's personal life.

"I didn't send these two private investigators anywhere," he said. "I didn't know these guys."

Mr. Rietz' past record in the 1972 Nixon campaign was known to Mr. Younger and his advisers when Mr. Rietz was hired. Because of his background with Mr. Nixon, Mr. Rietz said, "I have kept everybody in the campaign from doing anything that could be construed as improper conduct."

© Los Angeles Times

Waterways: Tax Passed By House

Reverses a Policy Instituted in 1787

By T. R. Reid

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — The waterway toll bill has finally become a waterway toll after a political squabble over bingo games raised last-minute doubts about its fate.

After some hasty negotiating resolved the bingo problem, the House voted 287-123 on Friday to enact the bill, which would impose a federal tax on barge lines hauling freight on inland waterways that are built or maintained with federal funds.

The House bill is identical to the one that the Senate approved last Tuesday.

Old Policy Reversed

The principle contained in the new act — that shippers must pay for use of federally maintained waterways — reverses a policy instituted by the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, which declared that inland waterways should be "forever free... without any tax, impost, or duty thereon."

The new legislation will impose a federal tax on diesel fuel burned by the barges, with receipts to accumulate in a trust fund for waterway construction. The tax will be phased in starting in 1980, reaching a maximum of 10 cents a gallon by 1985. At the peak rate, it will recover about \$100 million annually, less than 20 percent of the government's estimated expenditures for waterway construction and maintenance.

The waterway bill was attached as a rider to an obscure bill exempting certain bingo games from federal taxation. The bingo bill was used as a vehicle for the compromise legislation that had been worked out with lobbyists from the administration, the barge lines, the railroad industry and environmental groups.

However, when the waterway compromise was introduced in the Senate on Tuesday, it was worded so that the waterway legislation became a substitute to the bingo tax bill rather than an amendment to it.

As a result, the bingo bill that emerged from the Senate contained the waterway compromise but not the bingo tax exemption.

This outraged some Democratic House members from Michigan, where the state party has used bingo games to raise campaign funds. After last-minute lobbying pressure, they agreed to let the waterway bill move on to enactment without mentioning bingo taxes.

Maryland Warehouse Conditions Criticized

GSA Storage Trashes U.S. Furniture

By Ronald Kessler

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (WP) — Tons of unused metal office furniture bought by the General Services Administration for federal agencies lies crushed, damaged, run over, rained upon, and forgotten in a huge warehouse east of Baltimore.

The warehouse, GSA's Supply Distribution Facility at Middle River, Md., is where GSA stores new office furniture until it is shipped to government agencies.

Most of the furniture comes in cartons from Art Metal-USA Inc. of Newark, N.J., which produces three-quarters of the metal office furniture bought by GSA. A recent tour of the warehouse showed:

• Office furniture that is marked fragile has been piled one on top of another as many as 18 layers high, crushing furniture on the bottom.

• Furniture shipped by Art Metal more than three years ago is scattered throughout the warehouse, apparently forgotten, but GSA is spending \$25 million a year to buy new furniture from Art Metal.

• Furniture is not inspected when it arrives. As a result, Art Metal often claims that it is not responsible for faulty or damaged merchandise. When 1,650 Art Metal filing cabinets were recently inspected following a complaint, 500 were found to have locks that did not work.

• A section of the warehouse is devoted to furniture damaged by water leaks from the roof of the warehouse or concussions when fork-lift trucks hitting bumps in the warehouse floor drop the furniture.

Conditions at the Middle River warehouse were called to the attention of GSA Administrator Jay Solomon by Walter Kallaur, whom Mr. Solomon recently named to head GSA's regional office in Washington. Mr. Solomon sent two aides, Robert Rogers and Peter Lee, to look at the facility, and they reported that it was a small scandal.

"This is damaged furniture that was hit by a fork-lift truck or re-

turned from an agency" because it was defective, said William Smith, in charge of quality control in GSA warehouses, as he pointed to where furniture in burst cartons had been dumped.

Referring to furniture damaged by water leaks, W.J. McCray, manager of the warehouse, said, "The roof has been leaking for all the six years since I've been here. We've complained, and GSA says it doesn't have the money." He said a contract recently was awarded to repair the roof.

Mr. Smith said he has also complained that the warehouse stacks furniture many layers high even though the products can withstand the weight of only one layer. "The depot stacks it as it wants to," he said.

Since GSA has agreed with Art Metal to accept its merchandise without inspecting it, Mr. Smith said his role is limited to examining products only when GSA asks him to do so.

In the past year, he said, Art Metal has sent special crews to repair 225 clothing wardrobes that came without pins in the door hinges, with missing shelves and defective paint jobs. He said the firm also repaired 500 file cabinets with broken locks and 360 cabinets with drawers that did not close.

Before that, Mr. Smith said, GSA contracting officers had maintained that GSA could not require Art Metal to fix its furniture.

"Before, we would find a defective Art Metal shipment and we sent the results to Washington. Usually, they would say we had no recourse," Mr. Smith said. "Now, we're coming to the point where we identify the causes and usually have them repair it or we repair it. Some of the Art Metal furniture has been here since 1975, when I got here," Mr. Smith said.

Investigators from the Senate Governmental Affairs' federal spending practices subcommittee are scheduled to go to Newark, N.J., to inspect Art Metal's plant. The company's metal office furniture has been the subject of complaints by federal agencies for years.

"Art Metal furniture was the worst thing you ever saw," said William Donovan, who inspected the furniture for the Internal Revenue Service in the 1960s. "It came with the tops off, the metal was flimsy, and the drawers wouldn't fit. We complained endlessly and nothing happened."

French Alps Toll Rises

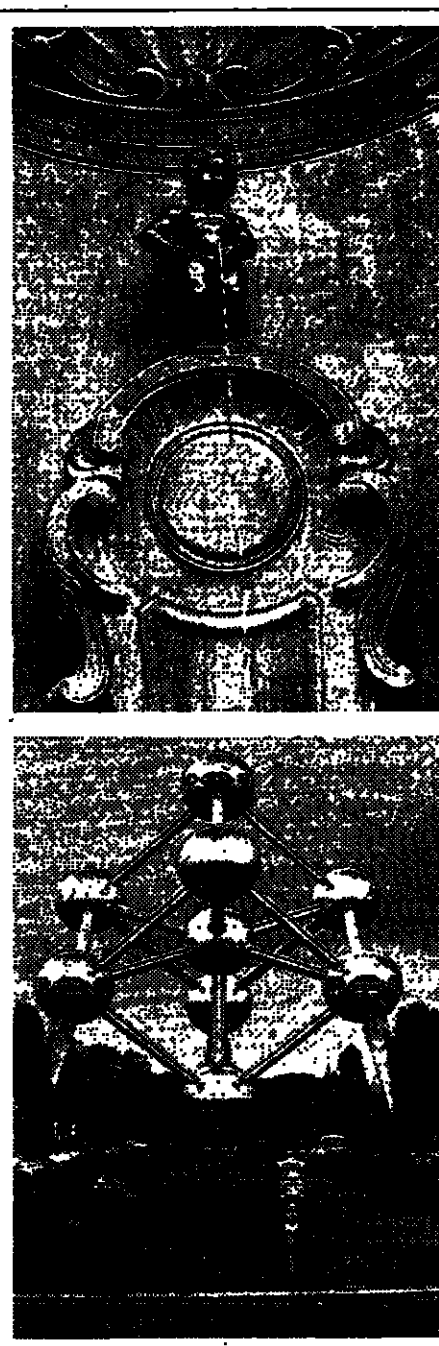
BORDEAUX, France, Oct. 15 (AP) — Revenue authorities said yesterday that 127 persons have been killed skiing and mountaineering in the French Alps this year, and 227 have drowned in French waters. The death toll is 16 percent higher than last year.

Kenya's Moi Sworn As New President

By Daniel Arap Moi

NAIROBI, Kenya, Oct. 15 (AP) — Daniel Arap Moi, a former schoolteacher, was sworn in yesterday as Kenya's second president, and he vowed to root out corruption in the nation's life.

Mr. Moi, 57, formerly vice-president, was the only candidate nominated to succeed President Jomo Kenyatta, who led Kenya to independence from the British and ruled for 15 years, until his death seven weeks ago.



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Many Governments Alarmed by Trend

'Guru' Religions on Rise in W. Europe

By David Minthorn

BONN, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Moon sect, Children of God, Hare Krishna, Scientology. The "guru" cults that beguiled young Americans in the early 1970s have spread to Western Europe, and several governments are alarmed.

These fringe religions are flourishing in West Germany, France, Britain, the Netherlands, Denmark and Italy, a survey by the Associated Press showed.

Authorities in some of these countries have been disturbed by reports linking several sects to allegations about "brain-wash" conversions, sexual abuse, fraud, visa violations and suicides.

Ten Hare Krishna monks were heavily fined in Frankfurt last April for begging \$1.2 million under false pretenses. They claimed that the money was intended for starving children in India, while it actually went to the sect's castle commune.

The Bonn government became so concerned about crime reports involving the cults that it launched a campaign last summer to warn young Germans against becoming involved. It estimated that 150,000 persons, most in the 14-to-28 age group, have joined about a dozen sects.

'Pursuit of Power'

"The common aim of these sects in West Germany is the pursuit of power and money," the leaders scarcely believe the ideals they proclaim," said the Ministry of Youth, Family and Health, which is leading the anti-cult drive.

Rev. Sun Myung Moon's Unification Church, the Society of Transcendental Meditation, Hare Krishna monks, the Divine Light Mission of Maharaj Ji, Mose David Berg's Children of God and Ron Hubbard's Church of Scientology are named in the warnings.

German parents' groups, working with Protestant and Roman Catholic churches, have cited the same cults in a collection of 34 case histories describing the psychological effects of membership.

"You get the impression the followers are bewitched, dazed and intoxicated," said the mother of a cult member.

"All these groups share fixation on an authoritarian, patriarchal leader, total obedience, strictly regimented community life and uncompromising rejection of the old society," the ministry said.

The sects have been able to grow in Western Europe — and the United States — because they enjoy constitutional privileges of faith and freedom of conscience.

"Unless there is some evidence of criminal activity, there is very little the government can do," said a Home Office spokesman in sum-

ing up Britain's policy on cults and fringe religions.

While many of the sects have caused local scares in Britain, only Scientology is officially regarded as a menace. A Home Office investigation in 1968 concluded that the sect was socially harmful, and foreign Scientologists were effectively barred from living in Britain, where their organization has its headquarters at a major in Sussex.

Laborite member of Parliament, Paul Rose, chairman of a parents' group trying to woo back youngsters from cults, appealed to the House of Commons in 1975 to clamp down on the Moonies and other sects.

Shirley Summerskill, undersecretary of state at the Home Office, replied:

"We may as individuals take the view that the doctrines advanced by Mr. Moon are lunatic. We may be particularly suspicious of the motives of people who, while claiming to benefit humanity, have substantially enriched themselves. But these are matters of opinion, and surely it is one of the principles of a free society that people may propagate ideas which the majority of us do not share and do not believe."

Rev. Moon is currently in Britain resisting efforts to move him out. There are believed to be 3,000 of his followers in England, living on farms and in communes.

Elizabethan Estate

Transcendental meditation followers of Maharishi Mahesh Yogi are said to number 80,000 in Britain and are growing at a rate of 10,000 a year. This sect's country estate is Roydon Hall, an Elizabethan mansion in Kent.

The Hare Krishna movement has a mansion, bought for them by former Beattie George Harrison, in Hertfordshire. The Divine Light Mission claims more than 6,000 followers in Britain.

The French Interior Ministry said the sects are watched "with a magnifying glass" and prosecuted when laws are broken.

Mr. Hubbard, the U.S. founder

China's Vice Premier Begins Paris Visit

PARIS, Oct. 15 (AP) — Chinese Vice Premier Fang Yi arrived yesterday for a one-week visit amid reports that France and China will soon sign a long-term trade agreement involving 50 billion francs (\$11.75 billion).

Arriving from Cologne, where he signed a technological agreement, Mr. Fang was greeted at the airport by Premier Raymond Barre, who said that he expected the visit to expand cultural, scientific and technical cooperation between the two countries.

of Scientology, was convicted of fraud earlier this year by a French court and is appealing the verdict. He claims one million followers in France.

Membership figures of other cults in France are more modest. Rev. Moon claims 400, Children of God 300 and Krishna 2,000 to 3,000.

Two years ago in France, after reports on the grueling initiation rites of the Moonies, parents banded together to form a league to protect their children from the sect. Newspapers printed instructions on how to "deprogram" children, and the government began an investigation of the Moonies, although no results were announced.

The Paris newspaper Le Monde published an interview last month with a 16-year-old girl who said she had prostituted herself in Corsica to lure men into the Children of God.

To Serve Sect

"Our father, Moses David, has ordained that sexual desire may also be served for the sake of spreading the word," said Lilith, formerly Marie-Germaine, who ran away from her parents home in Paris to join the sect.

Of the men she has slept with, she said, "I don't feel anything special. I think of other things. And when it's finished I tell them about our faith."

The Interior Ministry said it has not taken any action against the sect for its alleged involvement in prostitution because "we can't really distinguish whether it is a personal wish or an activity sanctioned by their church."

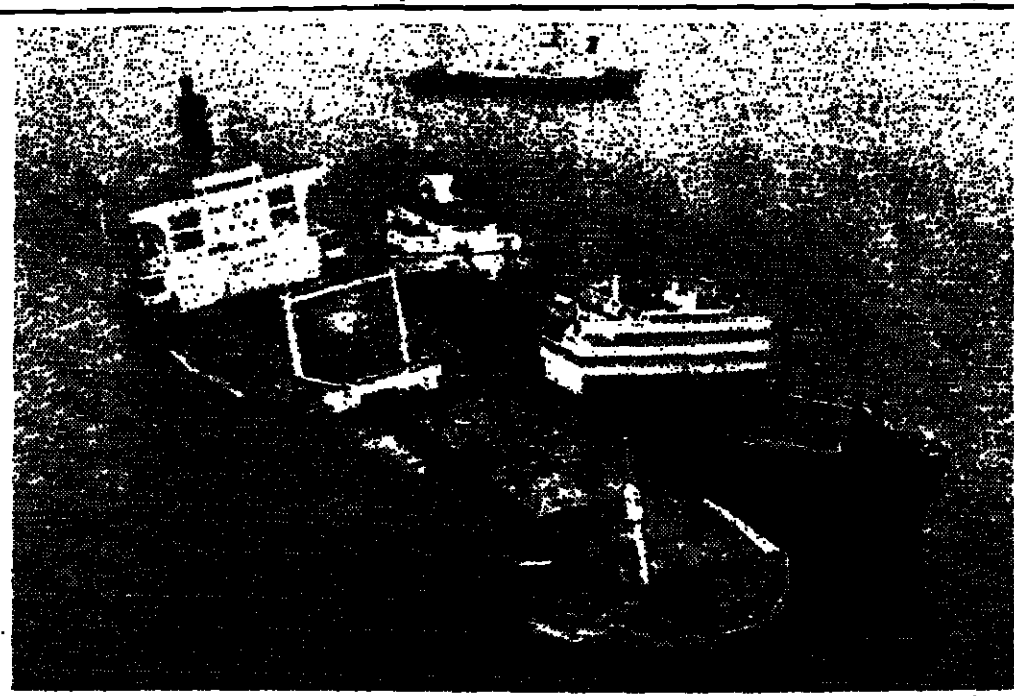
The suicide of Lynette Phillips, 24, of Australia, by self-immolation earlier this month in Geneva apparently to protest social injustice, was tied to the cults. Her father said she had joined the small Indian sect, Ananda Marga, four years ago.

Police said a West German couple from the same cult burned themselves to death last Feb. 3 in West Berlin in a similar protest.

The Dutch government said it is not overly worried about the cults because their followers probably number only a few hundred and are basically in such urban centers as Amsterdam and Rotterdam.

However, there have been reports that the Moonies are a problem in Amsterdam, where they try to recruit students and other youths for their anti-Communist lectures.

Denmark is unofficially estimated to have at least 10,000 young cult members, ranging from Hare Krishna to Satanists. For the past few years, Lutheran church spokesmen and several newspapers have been campaigning against the activities of Scientology recruits, but there has been no government action.



The Esso York works to unload Christos Bitas of its cargo of 10.3 million gallons of crude oil.

Oil Pumped from Stricken Greek Tanker in Irish Sea

MILFORD HAVEN, Wales, Oct. 15 (AP) — The stricken Greek tanker Christos Bitas was pumped out of the sea between the Irish and Welsh coasts today as pumping operations vital to her survival proceeded cautiously.

An estimated one million gallons of crude oil has spilled into the Irish sea from a gash in the ship's hull. The tanker ran onto rocks off this oil refinery port Thursday afternoon. The ship has been towed midway between

the Irish and Welsh coasts in an effort to save shoreline bird sanctuaries and sandy beaches from pollution.

By midday today, no oil had yet been reported on shore.

By dawn, more than 382,000 gallons of the Christos Bitas's 10.3 million gallons of oil had been transferred to the tanker Esso York. Two other tankers were standing by. Pumping will continue until the ship is believed safe enough to tow into port.

The 58,829-ton tanker's list improved one degree from 14 to 13 degrees overnight.

"Our efforts are meeting with a measure of success," said a spokesman at St. Ann's Head Coast Guard station.

Meanwhile, a fleet of 10 vessels sprayed detergents on an oil slick measuring 10 miles by 6 miles in the Irish sea this morning. Yesterday 18 ships sprayed the area with detergents.

'Terrorist Nest' a False Alarm

Police Raids in W. Germany Draw Ire

By John Vinocur

BONN, Oct. 15 (NYT) — When the police tried to blast open the door of the "terrorist nest," they used too little dynamite and the door stayed shut. Then, when they aimed tear-gas grenades at the apartment, one smashed the wrong window and landed on the dinner table of a Turkish immigrant worker.

The police said they were sorry Friday, promised to pay the damage and released the two students they thought were terrorists. But if the latest adventure of the Federal Criminal Bureau (BKA) has done wonders for the German comic tradition, it served more to reinforce the reputation of the terrorist hunters as near incompetents.

After setbacks over the last year in which they disregarded clues to the whereabouts of Hans Martin Schleyer and let a series of terrorist suspects slip through their fingers,

bureau officials thought they were onto something in Hannover on Wednesday.

According to a spokesman, agents set up a round-the-clock surveillance operation near the apartment of Cornelia Van Dyck, after receiving "sure information" that her sister Elisabeth, a terrorist suspect, would be arriving for a birthday party.

The raid began just after noon. But nothing worked. The dynamite charge that was supposed to have blasted open the door to the apartment was too weak. "We saw someone running back and forth as if there was going to be resistance," an officer explained.

Then came the grenade bombardment. The police, armed with submachine guns, burst into the apartment and took the young man who was covering in it to jail. Moments later, Cornelia Van Dyck was arrested when she returned to the apartment for lunch. Both were held on suspicion of being members of a criminal group.

After their release, a spokesman called the raid a "regrettable error." The firepower was necessary, he said, to create a "surprise effect" because "after all, from what our BKA people knew, we couldn't be sending our officers into a possible line of fire."

The pace of BKA bungling seems to have increased as the first anniversary, Oct. 18-19, of the murder of Mr. Schleyer and the death of the terrorist leader, Andreas Baader, draws close.

About two weeks ago, an Austrian was pulled out of his car, a woman seized by police and an

Arab friend thrown to the ground in front of Hamburg's Hotel Atlantic after someone had overheard them talking in English about Lebanon, Palestinians and the Middle East situation.

The man turned out to be the Beirut correspondent of the Frankfurter Rundschau, the woman his wife, and the Arab a Lebanese interior decorator. The correspondent, as far as the police were concerned, resembled Christian Klar, a terrorist suspect, and the Lebanese friend looked like a contact with the Palestinian underground.

Under normal circumstances, the new errors would probably have some effect on the careers of the leading BKA officials. There is no one left to reprimand, though. Just days before the Hannover incident, the Interior Ministry made it known the chief of the BKA's anti-terrorist division would be transferred, two assistant federal chiefs removed from their posts and BKA agents would be playing less of a role in future investigations.

Pravda Assails U.S. Envoy for Speech Remarks

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP) — Pravda yesterday published a personal attack on the U.S. ambassador to Moscow, Malcolm Toon, accusing him of slandering the Soviet Union during his speaking tour in the United States.

Pravda took issue with remarks made by Mr. Toon in an interview in Atlanta on racism in Soviet society, on secret microwave bombardment of the U.S. Embassy here and on the "panicked fear" of the Soviet Union towards China.

It was the second denunciation of Mr. Toon in the two months since he left Moscow to begin a speaking tour aimed at selling a SALT-2 agreement.

'Deep-Rooted Detente'

MOSCOW, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Soviet defense minister, Dmitri Ustinov, declared yesterday that detente already has taken root deep enough so that it can withstand periodic "cold snaps" in East-West relations, Tass reported.

But Tass also quoted Mr. Ustinov as saying that the West was deluded if it thought that Moscow would make "concessions on issues of principle" as the price for maintaining detente. Mr. Ustinov, a member of the ruling Communist Party Politburo, spoke at a ceremony marking the 150th anniversary of Armenia's "voluntary union" with czarist Russia.

Iran Clash Reported To Kill 1, Injure 2

From Wire Dispatch
TEHRAN, Oct. 15 — One person was killed and two were wounded last night when a demonstration was broken up in the city of Mashhad, the Kayhan daily reported. This was reported as a four-day newspaper strike forced abolition of censorship and brought Iranian newspapers back on the newsstands today.

Details of the incident were sketchy but government reports said the police fired tear gas to disperse about 4,000 demonstrators. They mentioned no deaths.

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Disruption in Brighton

Heath Roils Tory Leaders By Supporting Pay Curbs

By R.W. Apple Jr.

BRIGHTON, England, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Prime Minister James Callaghan's efforts to control inflation through an incomes policy, which split the Labor Party conference at Blackpool two weeks ago, also produced a major squabble at the Conservative Party conference last week in Brighton.

The official Tory policy was firmly stated on Tuesday by Margaret Thatcher, the party leader. The trade unions, she said, must be allowed to bargain freely, without government pay guidelines of the sort that Mr. Callaghan has been attempting to enforce. Inflation would be controlled by keeping tight control over the money supply.

"Trade unionists are not fools," she said. "They are prepared to bargain with the vast majority of them—responsibly."

That is precisely what the leaders of the trade unions have been saying for months. It was because of the votes of the big unions that the labor conference rejected Mr. Callaghan's five-percent guidelines, and the unions have refused to budge from their stance in extended negotiations with the government since then.

'Neither Agent Nor Adjuvant'

At a dinner at 10 Downing Street on Tuesday evening, six powerful union leaders agreed to keep discussing the situation, but the two sides came no closer to an agreement. Moss Evans, the leader of the Transport and General Workers Union, which is Britain's largest, said in an interview later that his union wanted to be "neither agent nor adjutant of the government."

Meanwhile, employers have begun to break away from the guidelines. The Ford Motor Co., whose 57,000 workers have been on strike for two weeks in protest over a 5-percent offer, has resumed negotia-

tions with its unions "under conditions of free collective bargaining." And BOC International, for the British Oxygen Co., has of its employees raises averaged about 8 percent.

The Ford and BOC precedents, which could result in the cancellation of government orders, may be a precedent for other companies that would rather bargain than face stoppages.

That, in turn, could prompt Callaghan and Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, to carry out their threat of monetary restraints as the government's last resort to keep inflation low 10 percent a year. They want to do this, they have been saying almost every night on television, because it would increase employment — but they would so if they were forced to.

Placidity Disrupted

Against this background, Conservatives had looked forward to a placid conference. But calm of Brighton was disrupted by former Prime Minister Edward Heath, the man Mr. Thatcher ousted as leader.

In a formal speech to the conference Wednesday, Mr. Heath warned his party that incomes policy had a role to play in restraining inflation. "A single, simple policy" like the monetarism advocated by Mrs. Thatcher and her advisers, Sir Keith Joseph, he said, was not an adequate solution.

The former prime minister's intervention later that night astonished many of his followers by commending Callaghan's stand and criticizing Mrs. Thatcher's. His own endorsement of inflation in the 1960s to 1970 has convinced him, he said, that "free bargaining produces massive inflation."

Congress Passes Revision Of Taxation-Abroad Law

(Continued from Page 1)

income meals and housing provided to an employee on the business premises of his employer. It would change the law to include meals and lodging furnished to the spouse and dependents of the employee; furnished "pursuant to employment" by the employer's client rather than the employer; or furnished "camp-style" (on a common area, not available to the public). Those living in camps would also be eligible to claim either a \$20,000 exclusion or the special deductions, but not both.

• **Scale of Residence:** The period during which the proceeds from sale of a principal residence can be reinvested tax-free would be increased from the current 18-to-24-month period to a maximum of 48 months.

• **Foreign Tax Credit:** Subject to the regular foreign tax credit limitations, all foreign income taxes would be allowable as a credit against U.S. income taxes. However, for those claiming the special exclusion under Section 119, foreign taxes paid on the excluded amount would not be eligible as a credit.

Under the bill, taxpayers claiming the standard deduction would also be allowed to take the special deductions; and the qualifications for claiming the provisions of the bills would be the same as those for taking the income exclusion under current law.

The compromise culminated two years of outcry by U.S. citizens and businesses overseas following the passage of the 1976 Tax Reform Act.

A Senate bill, which would replace the 1976 act by three special deductions for housing, cost-of-living and education was passed late last spring. The measure was almost entirely the work of Sen. Abraham Ribicoff, D-Conn., who spent more than a year investigating.

Brazil Electors Vote Figueiredo To Be President

BRASILIA, Oct. 15 (UPI) — A 589-member electoral college today overwhelmingly voted Gen. Joao Baptista Figueiredo to serve as the 26th president of Brazil and the fifth military chief executive in 14 years of armed forces-dominated government.

The electoral college was composed of the two-chamber Brazilian congress, plus special envoys from state legislatures.

With the official Alliance for National Renewal Party, known locally as Arena, holding a 362-227 edge in the college over the opposition Brazilian Democratic Movement, the election of Gen. Figueiredo, the Arena candidate, was a certainty even before voting began.

Gen. Figueiredo, a 59-year-old cavalry officer, trounced opposition candidate Gen. Euler Bentes Monteiro. The new president will begin a six-year term March 15. Aureliano Chaves, former Minas Gerais state governor, running on the same ticket as Gen. Figueiredo, won election to the largely ceremonial post of vice president.

3 Die in Atlanta Fire

ATLANTA, Oct. 15 (AP) — Three persons died early today in a fire that damaged a 21-story apartment building near the downtown area, officials said.

Farber Return To Prison for Indefinite Tin

HACKENSACK, N.J., Oct. 15 (UPI) — New York Times reporter Myron Farber surrendered today to resume serving an indefinite sentence for refusing to answer questions about his confidential notes on the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Farber said he could not come with a subpoena for his no Dr. Mario J. Casalevich. He said he had no alternative but to return to jail. He has already spent 2 1/2 years in jail for contempt.

Farber could remain in the Bergen County jail until the U.S. Supreme Court decides whether to grant him a writ of habeas corpus. The U.S. Supreme Court is expected to rule on the matter by late next month. Farber would accept his appeal.

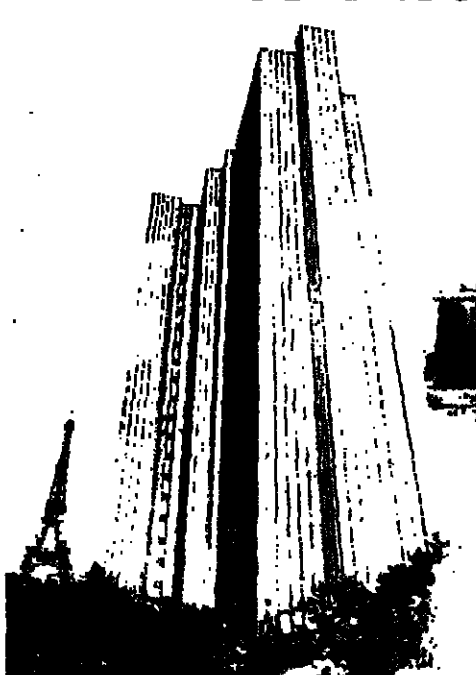
Superior Court Judge Th. Trautwein had allowed 1 who is Jewish, to spend the Kippur holiday at home if he agreed to surrender to the Bergen County jail.

PARIS AMUSEMENTS

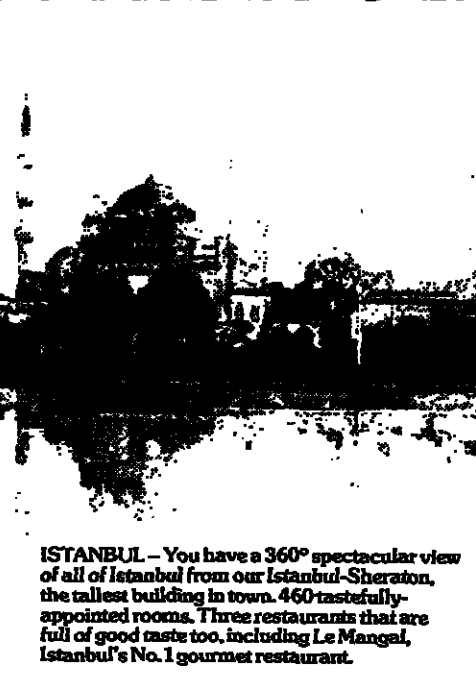
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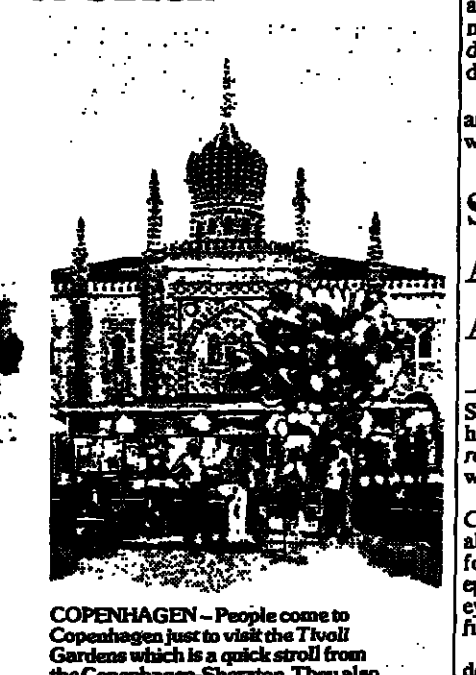
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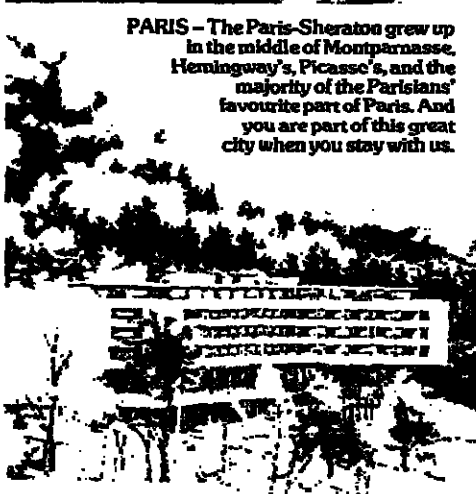
PARIS — The Paris-Sheraton grew up in the middle of Montparnasse, the heart of Paris, and the majority of the Parisians' favorite part of Paris. And you are part of this great city when you stay with us.



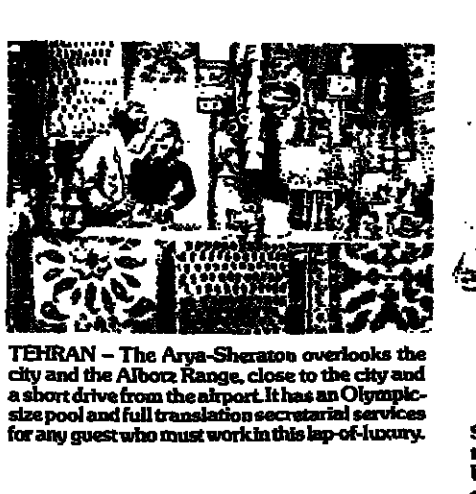
ISTANBUL — You have a 360° spectacular view of all of Istanbul from our Istanbul-Sheraton, the tallest building in town. 460 tastefully appointed rooms. Three restaurants that are full of good taste too, including Le Mangel, Istanbul's No. 1 gourmet restaurant.



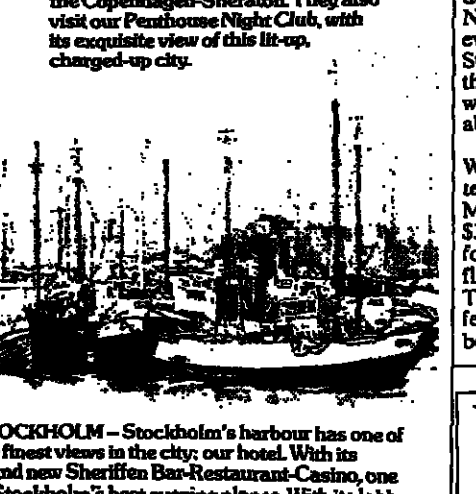
COPENHAGEN — People come to Copenhagen just to visit the Tivoli Gardens which is a quick stroll from the Copenhagen-Sheraton. They also visit our Penzance Night Club, with its exquisite view of this lit-up, charged-up city.



ZURICH — The Atlantis-Sheraton nestles quietly at the foot of the Uetliberg just a few minutes from the city's center. Some say the Swiss taught the world the art of innkeeping. Stay with us in Zurich and see; and from your balcony see the city, the lake and the Alps.



TEHRAN — The Arya-Sheraton overlooks the city and the Alborz Range, close to the city and a short drive from the airport. It has an Olympic-size pool and full translation secretarial services for any guest who must work in this lap-of-luxury.

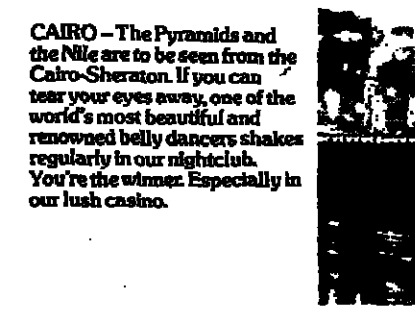


STOCKHOLM — Stockholm's harbor has one of the finest views in the city; our hotel. With its broad new Sheraton Bar-Restaurant-Casino, one of Stockholm's best evening places. With its lobby fireplaces that warm you as you sip your aperitif.

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CAIRO — The Pyramids and the Nile are to be seen from the Cairo-Sheraton. If you can tear your eyes away, one of the world's most beautiful and renowned belly dancers shakes regularly in our nightclub. You're the winner. Especially in our lush casino.

Covert Cooperation Illicit Africa Trade a Mix of Apartheid and Apathy

By Jack Foiese

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 15 — Jet freighters with the "Air" markings landed at a prominent airport in southern Africa, and the doors of the aircraft were open to roll out its cargo of covered containers. Inquiries about the plane's origin and the cargo were met with a shrug. No unauthorized person is allowed near the aircraft.

At the airport, at least a dozen black African countries, other mysterious aircraft are seen occasionally. Some without any identification, some with a single tail number. Their owners are not known. Their cargo may vary, but these "air carriers" have one thing in common — all have made a stop in South Africa.

There is a thriving trade, most of it covert, between white-ruled South Africa and many black-ruled nations of Africa — a flourishing economic collaboration despite the enmity with which black states view the apartheid policy of South Africa.

It is a triumph of economics over ideology, a Johannesburg businessman said. "It demonstrates a formal speech to the world that we are not a racist state," he said. "We are a state that is open to all."

Buyer and seller usually make contact at European capitals, with London and Paris preferred. Usually there is a go-between. After the deal is made, shipping arrangements have to be worked out. If the agreed-upon sale involves very valuable or perishable commodities, it moves by plane, and the aerial bootlegger goes into action.

One of the most prominent airfreighters is Safair, a Johannesburg-based company. "We're a charter operator," said a Safair official who declined to be quoted by name. "We'll fly anything, anywhere in the world, not just around Africa. Naturally we don't publicize our clients or cargo. It wouldn't be ethical."

Safair flies a daily freighter to Malawi, the only black state that continues to maintain diplomatic relations with South Africa. Even these flights are masked as "charters" on behalf of the flag carriers of the two countries.

Subterfuge also is practiced in the carriage of cargoes by rail and truck. Until Zambia reopened its border, the railroad bridge at Victoria Falls had been officially closed to South Africa and Rhodesia traffic since 1973. Yet almost every day, there was a rail movement across the bridge, simply by having a Rhodesian locomotive push the freight cars out onto the bridge, and a Zambian loco motive pick them up.

© Los Angeles Times



JAWS, BUT NO TEETH — Puyallup Indian Ed Curran was peacefully fishing for salmon along the mouth of the Puyallup River near Tacoma, Wash., when something big tangled in his net — a basking shark about 16 feet long. Here, tribal policeman Ben Baker pulls open the snout, revealing a lack of teeth. The toothless basking sharks, usually found off the coast, prefer plankton and are not a threat — just a nuisance to fishermen, whose nets they ruin.

Bell Denies 'Foot-Dragging' Charge

U.S. to Admit Cubans in Prisoner Pact

By David Binder

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Attorney General Griffin Bell has announced that he would admit 46 former political prisoners from Cuba and 25 members of their families to the United States.

The Cubans constitute the first group in a large number of former political prisoners — perhaps as many as 3,000 — that President Fidel Castro said he would release to the United States, if they desired to go to there.

Mr. Bell, who made the announcement Friday, personally examined recommendations on each case in the first list drawn from Justice Department and Immigration and Naturalization Service screenings completed early last month in Havana. One of the applicants was rejected, a spokesman said, without providing a reason.

The State Department and some members of Congress have recently expressed growing impatience with Mr. Bell's handling of his authority to parole the former political prisoners into this country.

They noted that President Carter had made release of paroled political prisoners a top priority for improving relations with Cuba in a statement in May, 1977, and accused Mr. Bell of delaying the processing. "Let me say on the

foot-dragging charge, I think it is ridiculous," said Terrence Adamson, a spokesman for Mr. Bell.

State Department officials said that they had become concerned since the Castro government, after submitting the first list of 48 former prisoners in August, had subsequently handed four more lists to U.S. diplomats in Havana.

Mr. Adamson said that the Justice Department had received two of those lists with a total of 123 former political prisoners. He declined to predict how long the attorney general would require to deal with them.

Dominicans Get Polio Warning

SANTO DOMINGO, Dominican Republic, Oct. 15 (AP) — Health officials issued an urgent appeal yesterday to have children vaccinated against a national polio epidemic that has already taken one infant's life.

More than 80 cases have been reported, and health officials said last week that the situation was an epidemic. The identity of the victim was not immediately available.

The outbreak was discovered three weeks ago.

As Somoza Rebuffs U.S. Pressure to Resign

Mediation Effort Faltering in Nicaragua

By Alan Riding

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 15 (NYT) — A U.S.-sponsored mediation effort to bring peace to Nicaragua appears to be faltering after a week of negotiations, following a veiled attack by President Anastasio Somoza on U.S. efforts to persuade him to resign.

In a speech Friday, Gen. Somoza warned the United States that he would tolerate no outside intervention to find a solution to the country's political crisis and, reflecting his irritation with Washington, he charged the United States with "racial discrimination" and questioned its moral right to judge human rights elsewhere.

Earlier, the 52-year-old president rejected an opposition demand for the lifting of martial law and instead extended the suspension of constitutional guarantees until April 30. Most of the country's cities are also still under an 8 p.m.-to-4 a.m. curfew.

The mediation effort, in which envoys from the United States, the Dominican Republic and Guatemala are participating, resulted from last month's popular insurrection against Gen. Somoza, whose family has ruled Nicaragua since 1933.

Aim Was Resignation

Although the National Guard, the country's only armed force, put down the rebellion at a cost of over 2,000 lives, Washington concluded that a full-scale civil war was unavoidable unless Gen. Somoza resigned.

The Broad Opposition Front, a coalition of 15 anti-Somoza groups as diverse as conservative businessmen and leftist guerrillas, in fact only agreed to participate in the mediation following reassurance by U.S. envoys that its basic purpose was to obtain Gen. Somoza's resignation.

Karpov Gets Game Delayed

BAGUIO, Philippines, Oct. 15 (AP) — Reeling from his third defeat in four games, champion Anatoly Karpov postponed yesterday's scheduled 32d game of his world chess championship match with Viktor Korchnoi.

As usual, the Russian titleholder waited until the last few minutes to request the delay.

The Korchnoi victory Friday night put the match at five games for each player, each needing one more victory for the title and the \$350,000 first prize. The loser gets \$200,000.

With yesterday's postponement, the 32nd game is now scheduled to begin Tuesday.

nation and to establish a transitional government prior to free elections.

In contrast, foreign analysts believe the president accepted the mediation initiative in order to improve his badly bruised image abroad and to demonstrate his reasonableness. However, he stressed that he could only contemplate "constitutional solutions," a euphemistic way of asserting that he would not step down before his constitutional term ends in May 1981.

On the eve of the arrival of the mediation team in Managua, Gen. Somoza dismissed those who thought he might resign any earlier as "dreamers, mad or full of illusions." He then announced a doubling of the defense budget and of the size of the National Guard.

Led by the U.S. special envoy, William Bowdler, the mediators nevertheless began a series of meetings with Gen. Somoza, Archbishop Miguel Obando y Bravo, business leaders and the three-man council that negotiates "behind the curtain" of the Broad Opposition Front.

The front first argued that it

backs" of the people and that censorship of the influential opposition daily La Prensa had to be lifted. When this was done last week, it then demanded an end to martial law.

But Gen. Somoza's refusal to lift the state of siege is more a defeat for the mediating team than for the opposition.

While the opposition holds out little hope of a negotiated solution to the crisis and the guerrillas continue to prepare a new military offensive, the mediators had endorsed the demand for a lifting of martial law and were thus directly rebuffed.

Stolen Property Ring Uncovered in Milan

MILAN, Oct. 15 (AP) — Stolen goods, paintings and gems worth a total of \$3 billion (lire \$3.3 million) were recovered by police in a large warehouse near Milan. Four Italians, three men and one woman, were arrested, police reported today.

Police said that the ring specialized in fencing stolen goods, bought chiefly from international transport trucks.



If you know your world...
you'll have discovered the secret of

Tia Maria

A representative cross-section of the Swiss economy.



Quite likely the first glance at this group picture of the third-year class in the elementary school at Aesch in Canton Baselstadt will show you: the representative cross-section of the Swiss economy smiles hospitably at you on 48% of the faces. According to an estimate of the Federal Office of Statistics for 1977, almost half of all Swiss are employed in service occupations — jobs that make Switzerland typically Swiss just as much as alpenglow and powder snow.

Which is to say that of all the Heidis, Andrés, Hans-Uelis, Isabelles, Marcos, and Ginás in Switzerland who today are cramming geog-

raphy, physics, English, algebra, and so on, every second one will eventually take up a trade that serves to serve somebody — whether waitress, physician, cabdriver, hotelkeeper, hairdresser, shop assistant, mountain guide, or conductor.

Because, contrary to a widely held belief, the Swiss don't make their living just by producing cheese, chocolate, watches, and machinery.

The Swiss make their living chiefly from Switzerland. (As a matter of sober fact, tourist hospitality is a major branch of Swiss industry.) And when the Swiss get to an age where they

are no longer judged by their school records, they are judged by their services.

This also applies to Swissair. Here not only modern aircraft are needed (Swissair will shortly be getting two more DC-10s, two DC-9-51s, and — a new model — 15 DC-9-80s), and a world-wide route network (Swissair flies to 90 destinations all over the world); especially needed are the qualities for which the Swiss have become almost proverbial: punctuality, dependability, and Swiss hospitality (meaning, for instance, that in our menu-planning religious customs, diets, and small children are provided for).

As you see, a great many people in Switzerland are involved somehow in helping to enable others to do something. For instance to do nothing for a few days or weeks. Switzerland is the ideal host country for that sort of thing.

And in fact perhaps 15 years or so hence on your Swissair flight Evelyn (the one at the bottom, right) may actually bring you your aperitif. She's already made up her mind to be a Swissair hostess.

SWISSAIR

Camp David (Cont.)

The spare official briefings from the early days of the Blair House sequel to the Camp David summit make it all sound almost too easy. "A good beginning" has been made; the atmosphere is "cordial, friendly and constructive." Secretary of State Cyrus Vance is predicting an agreement on a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel by the first anniversary of Anwar Sadat's ground-breaking visit to Jerusalem — "if everybody works fast."

It looks, in other words, almost too good to be true. And so, predictably, warnings are already being sounded in some quarters that it is too good to be true. The skeptics are concerned that quick success in building in that part of the Camp David "framework for peace" that has to do with an Israeli-Egyptian peace treaty will actually spoil the prospects for completing that part that would settle the wider conflict over the West Bank and Gaza, resolve the grievances of the Palestinians, lead to a comprehensive and enduring settlement. With Egypt neutralized militarily as far and away the most powerful champion of the Palestinian cause, the theory goes, the rest of the Arabs will pose no serious threat, and Israel will lose further interest in fulfilling the rest of the bargain.

Perhaps. But it has been our conviction (only occasionally shaken during some difficult passages earlier this year) that in their initial Jerusalem encounter, President Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin set out, as we said at the time, "on a road on which there can be no turning back." And that is more than ever our conviction now.

This is not to dismiss out of hand the signs of potential trouble. Jordan's King Hussein, whose eventual participation is crucial, is playing a cautious waiting game. The Saudis, also, are saying more in private than in public. The Syrians are behaving like . . . Syrians. The Iraqis and Libyans and the other spoilers, who would wage war on Israel right down to the last Egyptian (or Syrian) soldier, are predictably blowing hard. And so are the terrorists of the Palestine Liberation Organization, who make war on the innocent.

The Israelis, it has to be added, are not making life any easier for Mr. Sadat with their Arab brothers by their inflammatory emphasis on a "separate" peace with Egypt. And Mr. Sadat is not making it easier for Mr. Begin with his Israeli constituents by emphasizing tight linkage between an Israeli-Egyptian

peace treaty and a concurrent resolution of the whole Palestinian question.

But the truth is that it is possible to find some reinforcement for both perceptions in the essential flexibility — the artful ambiguity, if you will — of the Camp David "framework" itself. And given the fundamental conflicts of interest that remain between Israel and its Arab neighbors, that is as it should be; as with an airplane wing or a suspension bridge or any delicate piece of construction subject to inevitable stress, a certain flex had to be built in.

Thus President Carter was not engaging in doubletalk but sensibly acknowledging the realities in his response the other day, when he was pressed at his news conference about the issue of "linkage": "The two discussions, on the Sinai, which relates to Egypt and Israel only, on the one hand, and the West Bank-Gaza Strip discussions on the other, are not legally interconnected," he replied, "but I think throughout the Camp David talks and in the minds of myself, Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat, they are interrelated."

The problem, of course, will be to preserve the critical interrelationship — and in this Mr. Carter will have a vital part to play. But the commitments mutually exchanged at Camp David, and more or less explicitly expressed in the accords, will strengthen his hand. If a peace treaty with Egypt can be calculated to ease the pressure on Israel, it can also be calculated to alter Israel's own estimate of the risks it can then afford to take in coming to terms on the West Bank. Similarly, with Egypt at peace with Israel, the Arabs, hardliners as well as softliners, would almost surely have to reassess their own capabilities and objectives. The cumulative effect over time, we believe, would be to transform fundamentally the atmosphere — and ultimately the terms — in which both sides could address and eventually resolve the hard, bedrock issues having to do with the rights and interests of Arabs and Israelis alike.

Nothing is certain about any of this, we suppose. But we remain more than ever encouraged in the belief we expressed almost a year ago that "the peace for which the Middle East has waited and suffered is coming to be." It will come a lot closer in one huge progression if the negotiators at Blair House move as easily and rapidly as they now appear to be moving toward a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Now What, Mr. Smith?

In Congress, in the country and even in the administration, Prime Minister Ian Smith of Rhodesia has gotten a respectful hearing for his contention that the United States ought to support the "internal settlement" that he and some of the black nationalists made in March. On the level of propaganda he has some considerable successes. But what else does he have? Specifically, does he see a way to convert his public standing (old plus new) into political coin that will actually sustain the Salisbury regime?

Contemplate the question. Rhodesia-Zimbabwe is at war. The situation of the Smith-led government is not one in which even large increments of acceptance and respectability are of much value except to morale. If the guerrillas keep coming on and the economy keeps shrinking and white emigration keeps going up — all likely — then the regard of Americans expressed at a distance will not matter.

The Congress has given Mr. Smith a hearing. But many legislators, we believe, see that as his due and hesitate to go further. It will take some very strenuous doing for the next Congress to lift sanctions and permit normal trade. Not just administration policy but also law (the Case-Javits amendment) require Salisbury first to negotiate with the guerrillas

and hold elections — two high hurdles. The administration's critics can make Jimmy Carter pay a certain political price for his Rhodesia policy, but they cannot easily get a handle on his diplomacy. Meanwhile, the war gets worse.

We think Mr. Smith would be taking a calamitous risk by concluding from his American swing that, if the internal people will hang on a bit longer, help from the United States will be on the way. His more thoughtful American sympathizers understand this well. They, as we, fear that Mr. Smith will draw a conclusion that will take Rhodesia down a fatal path.

The alternative for Mr. Smith is to take the new sympathy he has won here and to use it to bolster Salisbury's position in negotiations. To many outsiders, the particular negotiations that seem to be most promising would be with the branch of the guerrillas led by Joshua Nkomo, but that is for the Smith government to determine. What with his American trip and the Zambia border opening and his government's new abolition of racial discrimination, he is in what may be the last half-decent position he may ever be in to try to strike a deal.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

Gaining on SALT

One concern which hangs over the whole world like a cloud of lead is that the Soviet Union and the United States should agree to limit their strategic nuclear weapons.

Whether the whole world likes it or not the two superpowers can kill many of the rest of us because of an unresolved argument about a bomber yet to be built or by a simple misunderstanding. So the news that a SALT-2 agreement is in sight (in the sight, that is, of the two people who matter first, [Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei] Gromyko and [U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus] Vance) is good news for all.

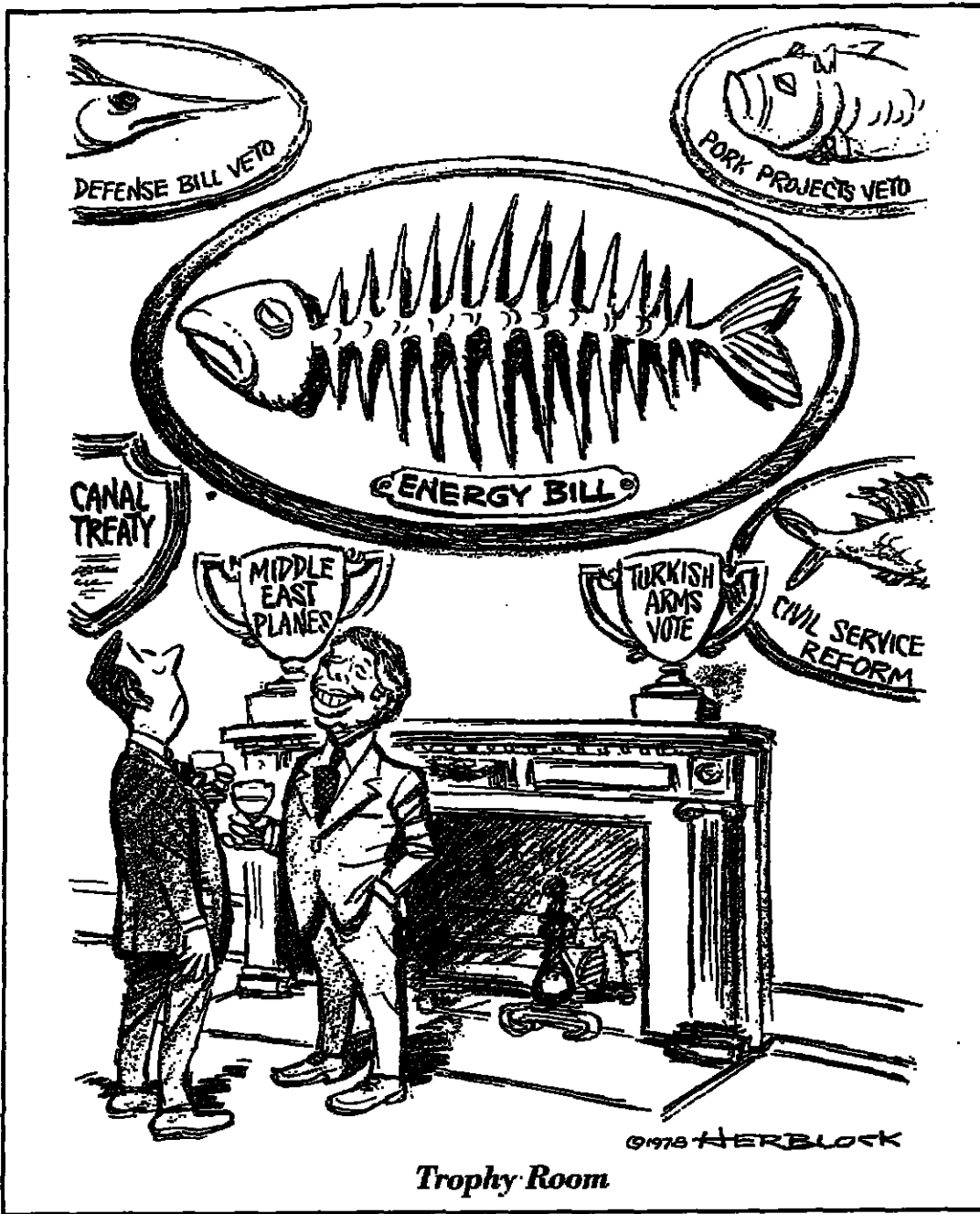
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago
October 16, 1903

PARIS — France's royal visitors, King Victor Emmanuel and Queen Elena of Italy, devoted most of the day yesterday to a visit to Versailles, stopping at the toy farm of Marie Antoinette. They began their day at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, where the assembled crowd, comparatively small because of the early hour, was kept in order by soldiers and mounted police. After returning from Versailles, the visitors rode on the Avenue of the Opera, which was spanned by a brilliant lattice of illuminated arches.

Fifty Years Ago
October 16, 1928

NEW YORK — Making new transatlantic air history in the teeth of severe weather conditions, the crippled Count Zeppelin airship — largest in the world — slid slowly through the afternoon dusk to safely land its 60 passengers at the Naval Field at Lakehurst, N.J. Earlier the silver giant had circled the White House and then proceeded to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and finally New York, where it glided from the Battery up Broadway, receiving a stupendous welcome from the hundreds of thousands of persons.



Carter, Inflation and 1980

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON — Here's a scenario on which a hunch bet might pay off for a gambling man:

Scene One: Later this month, President Carter announces with much fanfare his "tough, new anti-inflation program" — a mixture of guidelines and jawbanging under which the administration will urge that average wage increases be held to 7 percent annually and average price increases to 3½ percent a year. Carter is not expected to offer WIN buttons to those cooperating with this approach.

Scene Two: For the rest of this year and most of 1979, the tough new program fails to subdue inflation or even to offset the inflationary effects of January increases in Social Security payroll taxes and the minimum wage.

Scene Three: Suddenly, just before the primary season opens the election year of 1980, Carter goes before Congress to ask for mandatory controls to hold wages and prices to some level far enough in the past so that last-minute increases cannot be bootlegged through. He then campaigns in 1980 as a budget cutter, inflation fighter and peacemaker.

Never?

It is true, of course, that President Carter has repeatedly said he will never — no, never — move to mandatory controls. But in his 1976 campaign he said he would use controls if necessary, so he could always claim to be going back to his original position. Besides, polls show that the public would favor controls: as inflation creeps right along, or maybe breaks into a gallop, such a move probably would be politically popular, as it was for Richard Nixon in 1971.

More important, almost no one outside the administration expects Carter's new program to work. There are some hints that even in the White House, confidence in the proposed measures is low, even though federal procurement and regulatory policies apparently are to be used to put something resembling teeth into the plan.

George Meany, for one, not only believes the Carter program will not work: the AFL-CIO chief has let it be known that, despite his opposition to any form of controls, he actually would prefer a mandatory, comprehensive program to the voluntary approach Carter will espouse. His reasoning is simple — under a mandatory program, he could be sure that prices as well as wages actually would be restrained.

Brave Words

The Carter plan, Meany believes — with some reason — will be enforced on wages by employers, who will not themselves be forced by anyone to observe price restraint; regulatory and procurement sanctions would affect relatively few industries. The result would be to depress wages and purchasing power.

er, while most prices continued to rise, with a serious depression as a possible consequence.

Meany's views apparently have not shaken White House determination to stop short of controls. A high-ranking official told Hobart Rowen of the Washington Post that "the position here is no controls . . . period."

Not only may such brave words ultimately have to be eaten, as a matter of economic and political necessity, but Carter may be missing the best moment he will have for taking drastic steps against inflation. It was noticeable, for example, that the House of Representatives strongly endorsed his veto of the inflationary, pork-barrel "public works" bill; then the Senate Appropriations Committee capitulated to the president and eliminated from a new bill all of the wasteful and unnecessary water projects that he had opposed.

That is called "clout," a commodity which Carter used to be in short supply. But since Camp David, and as more of his most important legislative proposals finally emerge from Congress, he looks more and more like a man in charge of things — hence, more and more like the popular American idea of a president. Strong action

against inflation could only reinforce that impression, even among the business and labor tycoons who would scream the loudest.

Linked to Taxes

It is hardly to be doubted, moreover, that as inflation eats holes in taxpayers' pockets, it also fuels the anti-government tide that found its most dramatic expression in Proposition 13. Taxes and inflation, of course, are different things — but likely to be linked in the public mind by the prevalent notion of government as wasteful and inept. Controlling inflation ought to have high priority for anyone concerned with countering that notion.

No doubt it would be argued in the White House that if controls are ever to be imposed, it ought to be done only after the administration has been seen to have exhausted every lesser approach. But that would also delay action until perhaps another year's inflation — not likely to be much less than the past year's — had taken its toll of the economy, the dollar, the individual pocketbook, and the generosity and good sense of Americans. Bert Lance used to say, "If it ain't broke, don't fix it." But Carter, George Meany, "If it is broke, why not fix it now?"

Understanding the Bloodshed in Iran

By Mousa Al Moussawi

BAGHDAD — It is not surprising that Americans are confused about the bloodshed in Iran and, more recently, about Iran's demonstrations on U.S. streets. The U.S. media appear also to be confused, issuing incomplete or one-sided reports and analyses that attribute Iranian protests on both sides of the globe to either conservative religious leaders or radical, even Marxist, provocateurs.

Leb by Mullahs

What is happening in Iran should not be difficult for Americans to understand: It is revolution. by and for the people against a monarch. In this case, Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi. It is a revolution that cuts through all classes, sexes, political philosophies and religious persuasions. It is a struggle for freedom, equality and, above all, human rights.

It is true that the revolution is being led by the mullahs, who guide the daily practical and spiritual life of members of the Moslem Shiite sect, which makes up 93 percent of the population in Iran. Islam and Marxism are absolutely incompatible, so this cannot be considered a revolution of communism. The mullahs know it, the Iranian people know it and the Russians know it. The Americans, and their political leaders, evidently do not.

The Shah, in his desperate search for a scapegoat, has blown the Marxist threat far out of all proportion. The few Marxists who might exist in the ranks will ride the wave of revolution only to be dissolved in a sea of obscurity as the revolution progresses.

Masking the real issues, the Shah falsely accuses the religious leadership of reactionary conservatism for opposing his land reforms, his efforts in behalf of women's rights and his modernization programs.

One wonders who is the reactionary — he who rules tyrannically, or he who struggles for human dignity? The Shiite mullahs and the people of Iran are struggling for free-

dom, social justice and human dignity, which are among the primary principles of Islam.

The Shah's claim that the mullahs are against land reforms is hardly an issue today, because 75 percent of Iran's lands were subdivided 15 years ago. The mullahs applauded land reforms that adhere to the Islamic precept that "the crop belongs to the harvester," as is written in the Islamic Haddith. However, the mullahs deplore the holding of the remaining 25 percent of Iran's lands by the Pahlavi Foundation, whose \$1 billion income is tax-free. Those who work on the Pahlavi lands are not participants of an equal-land-distribution reform program, but are *ammal* (hired hands) who are paid to run the agricultural machinery. The Pahlavi Foundation is a front for the Shah's financial holdings, which have made him and his family among the richest in the world.

Women's Rights

The Shah's claim that the mullahs oppose women's rights contradicts the Islamic doctrine on the right of women, probably the most progressive in the history of religions. It is ironic that the Shah's prisons are filled with women who have opposed him. It is also well known that numerous women have been executed during his rule. Recently, thousands of women joined the more than 1 million demonstrators in Tehran shouting for the Shah's downfall.

Nor has the religious leadership opposed modernization programs that help improve the quality of life of the people. High standards of nutrition, shelter, health and education for all are Islamic goals.

There is good reason for the Shah's troubles in his country. He has failed his people by creating a state of political oppression, economic failure and unjustified military buildup.

The Farber Case: Beyond The Times

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — When the Supreme Court of the United States sustains a fine of \$5,000 a day against The New York Times and jails one of its reporters until he hands over its private notes in a murder case, it should not be assumed that this judgment affects The Times alone.

In fact, The Times is likely to be less influenced by this decision than most American newspapers or independent radio and television stations. Its financial resources are not unlimited, but it is rich enough to defend the privacy of its information and the other principles of its long and honorable traditions. The problem in the future is likely to be with the poorer and weaker papers and stations.

Getting Scared

The late Elmer Davis, one of the long line of distinguished Times reporters, who carried his convictions into radio and television, once wrote a book called "Don't Let Me Scare You." But it would be surprising if the decisions in the case of Myron Farber and The Times have not scared a lot of media executives more than they care to admit even in private.

Lawyers are better qualified than reporters to say whether the courts were right or wrong in this particular case, but reporters who have worked their way up through the minors and the news agencies probably know more than lawyers about the economic ability of most news papers and the possible consequences of the Farber decision.

How many papers or independent stations can afford or would be willing to risk a \$5,000 a day fine plus very high costs to defend the privacy and sources of their information?

Probably quite a few of them if they were suddenly confronted with a court order to pay up or tell. But that is not likely to be the question in the future if the Farber decision stands, and no new economic or legislative remedies are found.

Subtleties

The question is more subtle, and it is not hard to imagine the following sort of situation: The rising young reporters of this generation in their 20s and 30s, increasingly interested in exposing economic and political corruptions since Watergate, the Pentagon Papers and the General Services Administration scandal, come to their editors with some evidence of illegal skulduggery in their communities.

As usual, this evidence is seldom conclusive at first. It may be the result of leaks by some public-spirited or aggrieved, or even vindictive character, but it is substantial enough to be investigated. This takes time, staff, and money, and usually involves prominent influential political and commercial interests and individuals. The reporters, as usual, being half cop and half preacher, want authority from their editors and time to check out their suspicions.

My guess is that, after the Farber case, many publishers and even editors will be more cautious than heretofore. After all, the reporters will be asked, we don't quite know all the facts, do we? There are so many other things to cover, how can we commit so much time and energy to this one investigation? And if we get into a legal challenge on what we print, who will pay the sort of

fines leveled against The New York Times, and who will go to jail?

This is the devilish thing about the decisions in the Farber case: They have dealt rightly or wrongly with Farber, but they have not dealt with the predictable consequences, or with the imponderables. If, as I believe, the Farber decision will not only intimidate the sources of important information for fear of exposure by decision of the courts, but also, and maybe more important, intimidate publishers from exposing corruption for fear of judicial fines and trial costs they cannot afford or will not risk, then we will be confronted by a major question of public policy which will have to be reappraised in the coming months and years.

Who Goes to Jail

For example, we are not even clear in the press or in the courts these days about who is responsible — in practical terms, who goes to jail — if a newspaper defies an order of the court to disclose its private information and sources.

Should it be Farber, the reporter? Or the editor who assigns him to the investigation, which Farber carries out in good faith? Or should it be the publisher of The Times, who is the chief executive officer of the paper? British law is quite clear about this: The editor is responsible. But in this country, the question of responsibility is vague and undecided.

Are there then any remedies for these tangles? I have always thought of my profession as a mutual aid society, and still do despite the antics of Rupert Murdoch of the New York Post. One hope, I believe, lies in the rich papers recognizing the vulnerability of the poor and weaker papers, and helping raise a fund large enough to defend all papers who have the courage of their convictions in order to help pay the legal costs beyond their resources.

Finally, I believe the press and the radio and television organizations must combine in defense of their First Amendment Rights and seek redress from the Congress of the United States.

It is no good to condemn the courts or the present members thereof about their decision. They are interpreting the Constitution as they see it, and saying that the press is wrong in thinking it has exceptional privileges under the First Amendment which might challenge the right of a free trial.

But the members of the Supreme Court are not saying that the Congress cannot pass laws that will protect the press from the decisions of the state and federal courts, as in the Farber decision.

Hope for the Press

As I understand it, they are leaving this to the press to seek remedies through federal legislation, and so far, the press has not made up its mind on this question. It is still trying to find remedies in the courts, and the higher it goes, the more trouble it is in.

In the short run, I think the press's hope lies in collective security — in raising funds from all papers and the rest of the media to help the weak and poor papers and stations — and in the long run, to seek relief through the Congress rather than through judicial interpretation of the Constitution as it now stands.

percent of the population? And why should 100,000 students study abroad because there is no room for them at their own universities?

President Carter, his administration and the American people must re-evaluate their support of the Shah's regime in light of their professed commitment to human rights.

The religious leadership in Iran binds together that country's grassroots and, as an inherently anti-Communist force, serves as a powerful buffer to Soviet Communist expansion. However, should the chaotic situation in Iran deteriorate further, the Shah's fears of a Marxist conspiracy might indeed come to pass, not because Marxism has a mass following there but rather because of the opportunity for conspiracy that chaos affords.

Mousa Al Moussawi recently returned to the University of Baghdad, where he teaches Islamic philosophy, after doing research at the University of California, Los Angeles. He is a former member of Iran's parliament, and a grandson of the late Grand Imam, Sayyid Abdul Hassan. He wrote this article for the Los Angeles Times.

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post
Chairman: John Hay Whitney
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International Herald Tribune, S.A., an equalized 9,300,000 F.R.C. Paris No. 73 B 2112, 181, avenue Charles de Gaulle, 92020 Neuilly
Telex: 612118 Herald, Paris Cable: Herald, Paris
Le Directeur de la publication: Walter N. Taylor
In U.S.A. — Subscription price \$25 yearly
Second class postage paid at New York City, N.Y. (Reg. U.S. 1978 International Herald Tribune, All rights reserved)
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JPK 101 50

Many Americans Find Grass Not Greener Overseas

By Bella Stumbo

LOS ANGELES — It happens all the time. Americans are constantly packing their bags and kissing off their homeland, in hopes that life will be better elsewhere.

How often it happens is anybody's guess. Since few give up U.S. citizenship, the State Department has no way of determining which of the thousands of Americans living abroad are long-term tourists and how many regard themselves as emigrants.

In fact, according to State Department statistician Eula Landmore, no official effort to keep track of American emigrants has been made since 1957, when the Immigration and Naturalization Service concluded that its own program was a confusing, inaccurate failure. "At best, it was never much more than educated guesswork," she said.

Nonetheless, authorities continue to venture educated guesses about American emigration patterns. Among other things, most agree that despite the publicity generated by the exodus of young draft evaders during the Vietnam War, neither age nor politics has any special bearing on emigration.

'National Pastime'

To the contrary, Americans of all ages and backgrounds scatter regularly to countries all over the globe. It is clear that emigrating is no big deal to many Americans nowadays. Many simply pick up and go — sometimes for economic reasons, other times for adventure, occasionally out of disgust at America, and often for personal reasons ranging from loneliness, frustration, and anger to boredom.

And, for many, the grass turns out to be no greener across the border.

Margaret James, 37, lay in bed dreaming the new day. It was raining again, the bedding felt cold and damp, and even her hair seemed permeated by that dusty, musty odor she had come to associate with everything Australian.

It had been three years since Margaret and Tom James, in pursuit of a better life, emigrated with their four children from Detroit to Sydney.

As she stood in her unheated bathroom, she struggled to remember whatever had possessed them to leave the United States in the first place.

She recalled, shivering as she dressed, that it had seemed like a thrilling adventure, pioneering in a brand-new land of unspoiled beauty, endless opportunity and cute little koala bears.

She and her husband, married at 17, had been bored with their dreary life in Detroit, where he was a quality-control inspector for Ford and she was an A&P supermarket checker. Their only goal in life, it had seemed to her in those days, was to buy a house in the suburbs.

New Goal

Her goal in life now was to get back, as soon as possible, to the land of central heating, hot running water and decent wages.

She no longer took anything material for granted, not even a new pair of shoes. Margaret James, a middle-income American, had learned the meaning of being poor.

She headed downstairs where her children were already waiting breakfast around the old kerosene stove. In the gray morning gloom — it always struck her as a dramatic, Dickensian scene — a shabby little band of paupers huddled together.

Margaret James hoped they would be rescued any day now, because Tom James had returned to the United States to work six months ago. Barely able to make ends meet in Australia, the Jameses had finally decided that there was no other way they would ever be able to save the entire family's air fare home.

Children Work

Meanwhile, however, with her husband gone, Margaret James, who earned \$51 weekly at a Sydney supermarket, had not been able to keep her family fed. And so her two oldest children, 15 and 16, had been forced to quit school and go to work too. The boy sold appliances in a department store and the girl worked all day in a sandwich shop.

Of all her hardships as an American emigrant abroad, it was this one alone, that sometimes made Margaret James cry at night.

Many American emigrants, it seems, come home like Margaret and Tom James because they have been economically whipped. Either they couldn't find jobs or, if they did, they discovered that they were being paid too little to survive in a high-priced country.

And it is a rare American who moves to Rome, literally intending to do as the Romans do. Americans abroad expect to live as well as, if not considerably better than, they did at home. Hardship is a matter of novelty, to be suffered strictly at one's individual discretion — and when the novelty wears off, American patience quickly runs out.

Loneliness

Other Americans return home because, quite simply, they get lonely. Even if they understand the language — and not all do — the cultural, religious, historical and political differences often combine to underscore to the American that



Royce Davis
...high life in El Salvador

he is, and will always be, "a foreigner."

This feeling of alienation exists whether or not the American has settled into a country friendly to the U.S. government. Either way, he is likely to be saddled with a stereotype, whether it is that all Americans are rich or that they are all warmongering imperialist dogs.

Americans obviously come home for countless other reasons, too — everything from their sudden craving for a Big Mac every Saturday night to their concern about property rights abroad.

Common American complaints

are seldom heard from repatriates: taxes, inflation, traffic jams, billboards, crowded golf courses. They appreciate burgers and other fast foods, laundromats, campaign rhetoric, telephones and even the most mindless TV situation comedy.

"It was terrible," said Margaret James, now 42, speaking of her family's Australian experience. "I was cold more often than I ever was in Detroit. I can still remember that awful musty smell to everything, and we all worked harder than we ever had in our lives — and



Margaret James
...found poverty in Australia

got nothing but the barest survival in return.

"But I still wouldn't trade the experience for anything, because, if we didn't get our fresh new start in Australia, it helped us to get one when we came home. We learned a lot about ourselves in Australia, and we learned to appreciate America as we hadn't done before. I never felt so free."

The first thing Margaret and Tom James did upon their return was move to California and get a divorce, having decided that Detroit was merely a scapegoat for their own bad marriage. Then, they

enrolled all their children in school again.

After that, they set about appreciating the smaller things in life: "Like the choices Americans have, in supermarkets, furniture stores, dress shops — you don't find that luxury in Australia."

Sexist Society

Now a data processor, Margaret James discovered, she said, that Australia is one of the most sexist societies in the civilized world, a place "where women still can't go into bars alone or get credit without a male co-signature."

Margaret James does not want to sound totally negative, however. Public transportation was cheap and excellent, "which was a good thing, since a car costs around \$10,000."

Australian public schools put American education to shame, she said, and her children all agree. Junior high school students learn college trigonometry. When the James children reentered American schools, they were skipped grades ahead.

But most tourist literature is misleading, Mrs. James said. "It's sort of like advertising America with nothing but pictures of Yosemite. Australia has big, smoggy industrial cities, too. And the only koala bear I saw was in a zoo."

"I hate to sound like a bad sport," she concludes, "but, the truth is, Americans are spoiled."

For all the other emigrants in Australia — the southern Europeans, people from Ceylon, Chile

— living conditions were a definite step up. But they don't take cars, telephones and refrigerators for granted like we do.

"So, my advice to any would-be emigrant is this: Don't ever leave America without having your return fare safely stashed away somewhere. And, when people tell you that the standard of living is lower in another country, listen to them. There's nothing romantic about not being able to afford a refrigerator or a new coat."

Edith Ostrow, now 61, couldn't agree with Margaret James more. Mrs. Ostrow, a frail, nervous little woman with chronic health problems, never wanted to emigrate to Israel in the first place, but her husband Joseph, 67, talked her into it. Just another aging, unemployed aerospace engineer in America, he knew he would be welcomed with open arms in Tel Aviv.

Joseph Ostrow also spoke to his wife of their Jewish heritage, of the twilight years of their need to settle down.

She listened. They emigrated in 1970. Sixteen months later, Edith Ostrow had firmly concluded that "finding roots" is not everything.

The Waiting

"First, in Israel, you have to wait for months just to get an apartment, the housing shortage is so severe," she said. "Then, when you finally get one — and we were as-



Joseph and Edith Ostrow
...happiness was an electric dishwasher

signed by the government to one of the loveliest areas — you discover that all you get are the bare walls. Literally. There are no kitchen appliances, no light fixtures, no closets, not even the toilet bowl. You have to buy those things on your own. It's the European plan, they told me."

No big deal for affluent immigrants, perhaps. But Joseph Ostrow, an aviation flight instructor, earned only \$300 a month. The apartment rent was \$60. Their teenage daughter was with them. Simple appliances cost three times their American price. Edith Ostrow found herself hanging clothes from laundry wire strung across the living room and doing all her laundry, except the sheets, by hand in a huge tub. It was back-breaking work.

But, like Margaret James, she

hates to sound like a spoiled American.

"To tell the truth, it was very hard for me," she said tentatively, almost apologetically. "Joseph had his work. But I spoke no Hebrew. I was in my late 50s and I was partially blind in one eye."

"I was very lonely. I couldn't understand even the simplest things, like how to shop for good prices at the small markets, instead of the supermarkets."

The Laundry

"But, mostly, it was the laundry. It became a symbol. After a few months, I believed that happiness in this world amounts to one thing only — owning an automatic washer."

Obviously, Joseph Ostrow, who liked his job, would have been pleased to buy his wife a washing machine. But, by the time he had saved the money, it was too late. By then, Edith Ostrow was blaming her discontent on all things Israeli.

She was afraid of terrorist attacks, she said. She felt guilty going shopping on Saturdays, when pious Jews did not even light their stoves. She came to hate the odor of gefilte fish, the sight of yarmulkes and the sounds of Hebrew conversations. Edith Ostrow, daughter of a long line of New York Jews, was becoming, in effect, anti-Semitic.

The Ostrows now live in Hollywood, in the old Knickerbocker Hotel, recently converted into a low-cost hostelry for senior citizens who live primarily on Social Security.

He is unhappy. "In Israel, I could have worked most likely, until I was 75," he said, watching a TV game show. "Here, I am a useless old man."

"There's a lot to be said for being a big fish in a little pond," draws Royce Davis, who invested his money in a construction business in El Salvador, went broke two years later and is now back home, hustling the real-estate market in order to recoup his losses.

A candid man, Mr. Davis said he picked El Salvador because, apart from his natural affinity for Central American political intrigue, "I knew I could live like a king there — and I did."

He lived in a big home, drove one of the two Lincoln Continentals in town, and had servants. Women fell all over him, and he had a wonderful feeling of power.

"I mean, just the fact that I'm 6 feet 4 and the average guy there is 5'5" made me feel terrific," he said, grinning. "And, if they'd admit it, most Americans emigrate with this fantasy of living like a Yankee god. We're spoiled in this country, you see. We constantly dream of getting more than what we've got. And we usually do."

'Yankee Dollars'

"But, in a small, developing country like El Salvador, you can take your Yankee dollars down and actually own people who have nothing. Americans love being looked up to."

And so, when Davis lost his money — "through simple, stupid mismanagement" — he never dreamed of staying in El Salvador. "And get some pretty little job, for maybe \$300 a month, and live like they do? Ha," said Davis, who, with his dark beard, black Stetson and swaggering ease, looks the part of a soldier of fortune.

Beside Davis, said, when the good life and the power trip vanishes, there's not a lot to recommend El Salvador over the United States. The weather's better in California. And, he's not as lonely in Los Angeles.

Married five times already, Mr. Davis has no interest in finding another wife, he said. "But I do enjoy communicating with women of my own age."

Never Possible

In El Salvador, not only was he handicapped by speaking only passable Spanish, "but most of the women my age have been married 20 years, with 10 kids. Which leaves me with a lot of 19-year-old girls to mess around with — and, believe it or not, that gets old." He adds, "I wanted to really get to know them. Salvadorans are people — but, for an American in my position, that is never possible."

All things considered, Davis said, he is not at all unhappy to be back home again, although he will probably emigrate again, when he gets some money together.

"I'm part of that generation that read romantic travel books. I'm programmed to keep hunting for the frontier," he said simply. "But, one thing is certain: There's no way in hell I'd ever even consider giving up my U.S. citizenship."

© Los Angeles Times

Tribal Separatist Movements Grow in Pakistan, Iran

This report was adapted from an article in the fall issue of Foreign Policy magazine.

By Selig S. Harrison

KABUL, Afghanistan — The emergence of a Communist government in Afghanistan following the April coup has given a new aura of credibility to the dire prophecies of Soviet expansionism perennially voiced by Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi of Iran and Pakistani leaders. In the most familiar of these scenarios, the Shah envisages a closely concerted Soviet-Afghan effort to secure access to the sea by summing separatist forces in Pakistan, Moscow and Kabul then yield control stage to the 5 million Baluchi tribesmen living in the inaccessible mountain and desert country of western Pakistan, eastern Iran, and southern Afghanistan, an area that stretches for nearly 750 miles along the Arabian Sea and the Gulf of Oman. Armed with sophisticated Soviet weaponry, a determined Baluchi guerrilla army, using Afghanistan as a staging area, proclaims an independent People's Republic of Baluchistan in part of what is now southwestern Pakistan.

Despite new infusions of U.S. and Iranian military aid, the Pakistani armed forces are unable to mount a definitive campaign against the insurgent regime, because another carefully coordinated rebellion breaks out among the 12 million Pushtuns straddling the northwest sector of the Pakistan-Afghanistan border. The Baluchis entrench themselves securely in their new capital at Gwadar, an ancient port city, where Moscow promptly sets up a naval facility.

As act one ends, tribal leaders shuttle back and forth across the border to rally their fellow Baluchis in Iran behind a Greater Baluchistan reaching up to Bandar Abbas, at the entrance to the Gulf. Tehran declares an all-out war on the Gwadar regime, calling for direct U.S. military intervention, and Kabul openly joins forces with the embattled Pushtuns, who are seeking their own independent Pushtunistan.

Is there a serious prospect of Soviet-supported Baluchi and Pushtun insurgencies, or are the Shah and the Pakistanis exaggerating these dangers to provide a new rationale for military aid from the West? How close is the new Afghan leadership to Moscow, and are the Baluch and Pushtuns likely to be pliant Soviet pawns? Finally, where do American interests lie in this geopolitical twist of fate?

Serious Threat

After a series of visits to the tribal borderlands last year and this year, including interviews with Baluchi guerrilla leaders hiding in base camps in southern Afghanistan, I believe that the movement of an independent Baluchistan could become a serious threat to the survival of Pakistan in the relatively near future, possibly within the next three to five years.

Separatism is also growing in the Pushtun areas of Pakistan but is not as intense as in the Baluch areas. Moscow is stepping up its organizing activity throughout the borderlands, and Soviet support for the separatist cause could become a possibility if Pakistan continues its present slide toward political chaos.

The Shah's prophecies could prove self-fulfilling, for his hard-line approach has inadvertently fueled the fires of separatism in Pakistan. When the elected state government in the Pakistani province of Baluchistan resisted political and economic incursions by the central government in early 1973, former Prime Minister Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, prodded by the Shah, ousted the state Cabinet, imprisoned the principal Baluchi leaders on sedition charges, imposed emergency rule, and sent 70,000 troops to the province. The province represents nearly 40 percent of the land area of the country.

The Baluchis responded with a poorly prepared insurgency that received only desultory Afghan and Indian support but, nevertheless, dragged on for four bloody years until Mr. Bhutto's ouster by Gen. Mohammed Zia ul-Haq, who reached an uneasy truce with the Baluchi leadership in November, 1977.

At the height of the fighting in late 1974, U.S.-supplied Iranian combat helicopters, some manned by Iranian pilots, joined the Pakistan Air Force in raids on Baluch camps. Equipped with an airborne version of the M-61 cannon-style machine gun, these AH-1J "Huey-Cobra" helicopters enabled the Pakistani military to flush out guerrilla units from previously impenetrable mountain redoubts.

Nearly 55,000 Baluchis were apparently involved in the 1973-77 fighting, about 11,500 of them as organized combatants. Casualty estimates run as high as 3,300 Pakistani men and 5,300 Baluchis killed, as well as hundreds of women and children caught in the crossfire.

Resentment

Although there has been recurring conflict between the Baluchis and the central government since the creation of Pakistan in 1947, the wanton use of superior firepower by the Pakistani and Iranian forces during the 1973-77 conflict instilled in the Baluchi feelings of resentment and a desire to vindicate their martial honor.

"If we can get modern weapons," said guerrilla leader Mir Hazar at the Kalat-i-Ghizai base camp in southern Afghanistan, "it will never again be like the last time. . . . Next time we will choose the time and place, and we will take help where we can get it. In the beginning, the Bengalis didn't want independence, but if Pakistan continues to use force to crush us, we'll have no alternative but to go that way."

The Baluchi, originally from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea and ethnically related to the Kurds, have a strong sense of cultural identity. It is rooted in an arcane language possibly derived from the lost language of the Parthian civilization that existed along the Caspian about six centuries before Christ.

Politically, however, they have never been able to establish an enduring unity. In the 19th century, the British were able to play off rival chiefs against each other and divided the Baluchi area into four parts. In the far west, the Goldsmaid Line gave one-third to Persia; in the north, the Durand Line assigned a small strip to Afghanistan; and in British India, where the majority lived, the Baluchis were split between a puppet principality known as Kalat and a less populous, directly administered area, British Baluchistan.

When Britain withdrew from the subcontinent, the Khan of Kalat refused to join the newly created state of Pakistan, declaring an independent Baluchistan. Pakistan then took over Kalat militarily in early 1948, provoking a short-lived insurrection led by the Khan's brother, the first in a series of Baluchi uprisings culminating in the 1973-1977 insurgency.

The conviction that Baluchistan contains vast, untapped natural wealth is central to the separatist creed, and oil exploration is getting under way in Baluchi areas of Pakistan. Geologists are not as enthusiastic as Baluchi nationalists because some of the region has a history of volcanic activity. But there is considerably greater optimism among experts with respect to uranium, copper and other mineral resources.

As for the Pushtuns, the Durand Line left 7 million tribesmen of the Pakistani side of the border and 5 or 6 million on the Afghan side. Kabul has never accepted this as a de jure boundary and voted against the admission of Pakistan to the United Nations to protest what it considered an imperialist legacy.

Even with its truncated Pushtun population, Afghanistan has a Pushtun majority, although the size of this majority is hotly debated by Hazaras, Tadzhiks, and other Afghan minorities. Afghan Pushtun patriots see the



accession of the Pushtun areas now in Pakistan, of the creation of an Afghan-oriented, nominally independent Pushtunistan there, as a way of bolstering their power at home.

This irreducible aspiration is justified by invoking memories of the Pushtun kings in Kabul who ruled up to the Indus a century ago and as far as the Gulf through Baluchi tributaries. Pushtun nationalism is also reflected in attempts to Pushtunize Afghan cultural and political life. But this arouses sharp resistance from the minorities in Afghanistan, and the new revolutionary government in Kabul has not yet shown its hand on the Pushtunistan issue during its initial period of consolidation.

In most of its pronouncements, the ruling People's Democratic Party (PDP), a Soviet-oriented, Marxist-Leninist party, has stressed proletarian economic and social goals rather than ethnicity. Still, Prime Minister Nur Mohammed Taraki and one of his key lieutenants, Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Hafizullah Amin, are both Pushtuns of the Ghilzai clan, which has deep roots on the Pakistani side of the border.

As was the case under earlier regimes dominated by the Pushtun-descended royal family, the present Cabinet, armed forces, and bureaucracy are heavily Pushtun-controlled. Moreover, there has already been a hint of a harder line on the Pushtun and Baluchi issues in several pointed references to the need for a solution of the national issue of the Pushtuns and Baluchis on the basis of their own will and the historical background.

Options Open

While keeping their options open, Moscow and Kabul are not yet directly manipulating separatism. But this could change rapidly if political developments in the borderlands made an adventurist policy appear promising.

The critical factor influencing Soviet-cum-Afghan policy is likely to be the progress of the intense leadership struggle now shaping up in the tribal areas between committed separatists and more ambivalent, old guard tribal politicians. These latter are wary of becoming dependent on Communist help and would be willing to settle for greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. In the case of Pakistan, where tribal unrest is most serious, the moderates are likely to lose out if Pakistani leaders stick to their present hard-line policy in dealing with the borderlands.

Militant Baluchi elements identified with Mir Hazar and allied leftist-nationalist factions such as the Baluchistan People's Liberation Front (BPLF) were getting stronger even before the revolution in Afghanistan, and the advent of a Communist government there has accelerated the polarization in Baluchi ranks. At one extreme, moderate leaders are under pressure from Islamabad to demonstrate their patriotic sincerity by diluting their demands for autonomy. At the other, the militants are bolder and are rebuilding a skeleton guerrilla organization in the hills, confident that Kabul will eventually support a full-scale insurgency.

Mr. Amin indicated in an interview that Afghan handling of the borderlands would be determined by how Islamabad behaves toward the new regime. He charged that some in Pakistan have been fomenting trouble in Pushtun and Tadzhik border areas by branding the revolutionary government as anti-Islamic.

"We will fight fire with fire if necessary. . . . If we are provoked or

attacked, we will defend ourselves. We hope that the United States will play a restraining role in the region, but if you choose to pour in arms we will turn to the U.S.S.R., and they are so friendly to us they will give us whatever we need to deal with the situation," he said.

In Evidence

Kabul's Soviet friends have been increasingly in evidence since the April revolution and are undoubtedly far more influential than they were during the Daud period. Although Afghanistan has never had a Communist Party openly designated as such, a Soviet-oriented Marxist-Leninist movement began operating underground shortly after World War II and eventually surfaced as the Khalq (Masses) Party when King Zahir Shah legalized political parties in 1965.

Eschewing the Communist ideal in order to avoid antagonizing orthodox Islamic groups, the Khalq and a dissident group that broke off from the party, the Parcham (Flag) Party, were organized in the manner of Communist parties elsewhere and took a pro-Soviet line in international Communist affairs. In 1977 Khalq and Parcham merged to form the People's Democratic Party.

Since the coup, Khalq elements, led by Mr. Taraki and Mr. Amin, have dominated the ruling party, purging Parchamite leaders who have attempted to give the new regime a doctrinaire Communist character. But Moscow appears to endorse this moderate line. The real question is not whether Moscow has increased its leverage over Kabul but whether this leverage will be used to restrain or encourage Afghan support for separatism in Pakistan.

If the new regime is able to consolidate its domestic power base, it is likely to seek Soviet support for a more aggressive policy in the border lands, especially if the political situation in Pakistan and Iran continues to deteriorate. Soviet and Afghan interests are not necessarily identical, however, for Moscow may prefer to concentrate on countering Chinese influence in the area and to keep Pakistan and Iran intact in the hope that Gen. Zia and the Shah can be replaced by more cooperative regimes.

One of the major unanswered questions concerning the Pushtun areas is the attitude of several powerful independent tribes — the Afidis, Mohmands, Mahsuds, and Wazirs — which inhabit the more remote Pushtun areas directly straddling the border near the Khyber Pass.

These tribes have shown considerable support for the Pushtunistan cause in the past, but do not want to lose the smuggling profits made possible by their control of key sectors of the border. Moreover, their attitude toward the Taraki government in Kabul is ambivalent. They are attracted by the strong Pushtun cast of the new regime and by its promises of economic reform. At the same time, influential Communists in Kabul will destroy their Islamic traditions.

In Western press coverage, the political crisis in Pakistan has been presented largely in terms of the personal fate of Mr. Bhutto or as a struggle between democratic and authoritarian forces. But the real underlying issue confronting Islamabad is whether to move toward greater centralization or toward a much looser federalism. Pakistan poses an unusual constitutional dilemma because its tribal minorities have historically occupied 57 percent of its land area but constitute only 17 percent of its population — as against a Punjabi majority of 58 percent. Gen. Zia wants to maintain a dialogue with the leaders of the minority provinces to prevent them from allying with Mr. Bhutto's followers, but he has shown no signs of a compromise on the key issue of provincial autonomy.

In contrast, separatism in Iran is a much more manageable problem, and the Baluchis are not a major factor in the anti-Shah movement. One reason is that the Baluchis are a relatively small corner of the country. Another is that the Baluchis have not posed a significant military challenge to Tehran since they were defeated in 1928. Using sophisticated military surveillance, well-directed largesse to tribal chieftains, and a few cautious economic development programs, the Shah has kept organized opposition to a minimum.

Official Concern

Iranian officials say that they can handle their Baluchis if outside powers do not interfere, but they are concerned that a separatist movement on the Pakistani side of their notably porous desert border might prove contagious. The Shah has repeatedly expressed a readiness bordering on eagerness to intervene in Pakistani Baluchistan militarily. In effect, Tehran has begun to treat Pakistani Baluchistan as a quasi-protectorate, which has aroused considerable uneasiness among Pakistani leaders.

Just as Baluchistan dominates the Shah's worst-case scenario, Pakistanis have their own haunting nightmare of economic and political disintegration culminating in an Indo-Iranian-Afghan arrangement to divide up the country. Iran would get Baluchistan; Afghanistan the Pushtun areas; and India the Punjab and Sind.

Although the Shah's alarmist reading of Soviet intentions may prove to be correct, Moscow's doctrinal position is open-ended. Soviet ideologists were overtly sympathetic to separatism during the early years of Pakistan's existence but have softened their line to counter Chinese overtures to Islamabad. While there are four nationalities in Pakistan, they argue, progressives in the minority provinces should work for a united front with like-minded forces throughout the country.

There was no evidence of direct Soviet support for the Baluchis during the 1973-77 insurgency, and the most significant Baluchi separatist groups were not Soviet-controlled as of the middle of this year. In contrast to the PDP in Afghanistan, with its long-standing pro-Soviet orientation, the BPLF has avoided identification with either Moscow or Peking.

In seeking to contain the Afghan revolution, the United States can play a significant but limited role. Concerning Afghanistan, the United States should help strengthen national Communist tendencies and should discourage Pakistani support of Afghan emigre efforts to destabilize the new regime. This would lead to a tightening of the Soviet grip on Kabul.

Concerning the Baluchi and Pushtun movements, the United States should encourage political settlements, based on greater autonomy within the existing Pakistani and Iranian political structures. As a supplier of economic aid to Pakistan, the United States should promote equitable economic development policies to moderate discriminatory policies toward the borderlands. More important, as the principal source of military supplies for Islamabad and Tehran, Washington should seek to forestall counterinsurgency programs. The Baluchistan and Pushtunistan problems are essentially political, and military approaches only play into the hands of the separatists.

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MS the taste of an Italian holiday

eking Pushes Exchanges

First Chinese Since '49 Start U.S. College Studies

By Jay Marheles

HONG KONG, Oct. 15 (WP) — Wang Hai-mi, a 22-year-old student from Peking interested in the U.S., has done her best in the last weeks at Wellesley College in Massachusetts to downplay her special status as perhaps the first Chinese since 1949 to take courses at an U.S. college.

By altering her name to the more American-sounding "Roni Wang" and burying herself in English language studies, she may be setting the tone for hundreds of Chinese students and researchers expected to arrive at U.S. campuses this school year. U.S. officials are discussing the possibility of a high-level delegation of Chinese educators visiting Washington.

The Americans are uncertain of the impact that these students will have on U.S. universities. At the same time, Chinese seem eager to make their presence felt as quiet and unobtrusive as possible.

Earlier this year, when officials from Peking revealed to surprised U.S. educators their interest in such an exchange, one American asked about the dangers of Chinese youth being indoctrinated by Western propaganda and refusing to go back to China.

"The Chinese attitude was: 'We stake are very high. We'll lose few, but so what?'" recalled one U.S. visitor.

Running Risks

After years in which the corrupt influence of the West was a topic for fiery political debate in China, the pragmatic group of post-Mao leaders have decided the money, it was necessary to acquire the foreign expertise that will help modernize their economy. This includes sending what is estimated to be tens of thousands of students abroad to study science, mathematics and engineering.

With only about 100 Chinese students now overseas, such an increase in student exchanges is likely to encounter many problems. This is particularly true for the United States, where only resident Chinese students are permitted to study. Until recently, there have been very few Chinese students living in the U.S. and only limited contact with their families.

Mary Bullock, staff director of the U.S. Committee on Scholarly Communication with the Peoples Republic of China, said U.S. educators made it clear at a conference in Washington in August that Chinese exchange students would not be protected from the usual give and take of university life. She said the Chinese have indicated that they may be as many as 500.

Meanwhile, a few students and researchers have arrived in the United States through private arrangements. Wellesley vice president for college relations, Alla S. O'Brien, said that Roni Wang arrived at the women's college this



The Ivan Rogov is the largest amphibious ship in the Soviet Navy.

U.S. Notes Addition to Soviet Amphibious War Fleet

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Oct. 15 (AP) — The secretary of the Navy, Graham Claytor, says that the Soviet Union has developed a new amphibious ship that is capable of

launching three air-cushioned craft that can carry a platoon of troops at speeds in excess of 45 miles per hour.

Speaking to a conference of U.S. editors on Friday, Mr. Claytor said that he was making a major disclosure of new Soviet development in amphibious warfare capability.

He said that the vessel, the Ivan Rogov, is the largest amphibious ship in the Soviet Navy.

"Faced with this growing Soviet threat," Mr. Claytor said, "I feel our present slim margin of superiority would be a bit more comfortable if we had more ships."

Mr. Claytor noted that the Soviet Union has built the second largest navy in the world from what 25 years ago was a local defense force.

China Trade Fair Opens

TOKYO, Oct. 15 (AP) — China's autumn trade fair opened a month-long run in Canton today, and a record attendance of about 30,000 traders from 100 nations is expected, a Japanese news service reported.

Evron to Replace Dinitz

JERUSALEM, Oct. 15 (AP) — The Israeli Cabinet today endorsed Ephraim Evron, director general of the Foreign Ministry, as the next ambassador to the United States. Mr. Evron will replace Simcha Dinitz, whose term expires Dec. 15.

But Remains Noncommittal

Malaysia Welcomes Vietnam Premier

By Henry Kamm

KUALA LUMPUR, Malaysia, Oct. 15 (NYT) — "I suppose it shows we are not dominoes," a senior Malaysian official said Friday in discussing the official visit here by Vietnamese Premier Pham Van Dong.

It was widely held during the war in Indochina that other Southeast Asian states would fall like dominoes once the Vietnamese Communists had defeated their adversaries in Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia.

But now that the Vietnamese leader has been touring the non-Communist countries of Southeast Asia in a quest to win a friendly hearing for his country's views on its enmity toward China and Cambodia, the "domino theory" finds fewer adherents.

Although little has become public on the contents of the talks between Mr. Dong and the Malaysian prime minister, Hussein Onn, officials here say the Vietnamese premier will receive approximately the same friendly but noncommittal hearing and similarly inconclusive results as came from his earlier visits to Thailand, the Philippines and Indonesia.

Placed in a position in which a communique signed with Vietnam could be interpreted in Peking as siding with Hanoi in its conflict with China and Cambodia, the

members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations have weighed each word with care and made up in a show of hospitality to the Vietnamese premier what they fail to concede to him in political results.

This feeling is particularly strong in this capital, which is preparing to receive Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of China on an official visit next month.

Before Mr. Dong set out on his tour, which began in Bangkok a month ago, ASEAN diplomats voiced concern that the shrewd Vietnamese leader would be able to place one or the other of the non-Communist nations into a closer relationship with Vietnam than the consensus of ASEAN opinion.

Malaysia was considered a particularly likely candidate.

This was so because Malaysia, the least politically aligned of the five ASEAN members, is happy with its success in establishing the most successful web of diplomatic relationships with Communist countries. Furthermore, Malaysia is

proud of having initiated the concept of making this region an area of peace, freedom and neutrality, which has become ASEAN policy and which Vietnam is interested in joining.

But concern has been largely dispelled. Diplomats assume that Mr. Dong, who met polite refusals in the three ASEAN countries he has visited so far for his proposal that they conclude friendship treaties with Vietnam, has set his sights lower by now.

A Malaysian official said no such treaty has been proposed, although elements of an agreement have been put forward separately by Vietnam without funding a Malaysian echo. Another official has stressed to diplomats that Malaysia placed its main emphasis on ASEAN solidarity.

This is so, a senior official said, because of Kuala Lumpur's concern for stability in this region. Behind this lies a deep concern here that Hanoi, deprived of solidarity in Indochina and of China's friendship, has been drawn uncomfortably close to the Soviet Union.

The idea that the Kremlin may be using Vietnam as its stalking horse in order to establish a political foothold in Southeast Asia, where it had none before, is viewed with particular sensitivity in Malaysia as destructive of its concept to neutralize this area.

Self-Immolation Marking Bhutto Support Rallies

By William Borders

NEW DELHI, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Pakistan's former prime minister, Zulfikar Ali Bhutto, nears the end of a long legal appeal process that he hopes will save him from the gallows, his supporters and the government have stepped up the demonstration between them.

In the last few days, two of Mr. Bhutto's supporters have publicly threatened themselves to death in demonstrations demanding his release. He is in jail, and several were seriously injured in self-immolation attempts. They were part of violent protests in various parts of the country.

At the same time, the government has made another sweep of the streets, taking into custody leading supporters of Mr. Bhutto who were already in jail, including his 25-year-old daughter, Benazir.

"You're going to have to put the whole country in jail," Miss Bhutto wrote, he said. But a graduate of Harvard and Oxford Universities, is reported to have shouted at the police officers who took her off to house arrest last week, abruptly ending a political speech-making tour of eastern Pakistan.

Supporters of Mr. Bhutto, 50, have been in jail for the last 10 days. They had one ranker, another of demonstrators, and they are to be arrested. And they are expected that there would be more protests at ritual suicide-by-fire, a form of protest previously unknown in the political violence that has held Pakistan in its grip for 18 months.

Middle-Class Suicide

The self-immolations of the last few days have taken place in busy shopping areas of Rawalpindi and Lahore, before thousands of horrified people who watched as the demonstrators doused themselves in gasoline and then struck matches.

cluding the two who died, were apparently middle class.

"It is a wholly new element in Pakistan's political struggles," wrote a shocked columnist in a Lahore magazine called Viewpoint, "and speaks eloquently of the state of mind in which at least a sizable section of the people finds itself."

The preventive arrests, apparently designed to forestall violence coinciding with the end of the Bhutto appeal hearing in the supreme court of Pakistan, recalled another wave of arrests last March, just before the publication of the lower court verdict in which he was convicted of conspiring to kill a political opponent four years ago, and sentenced to death.

Mr. Bhutto's appeal, which has been under way since May, is expected to conclude within a matter of weeks, and Pakistan is full of speculation about the outcome of what is regarded by many as the country's most important trial in its 31 years of independence.

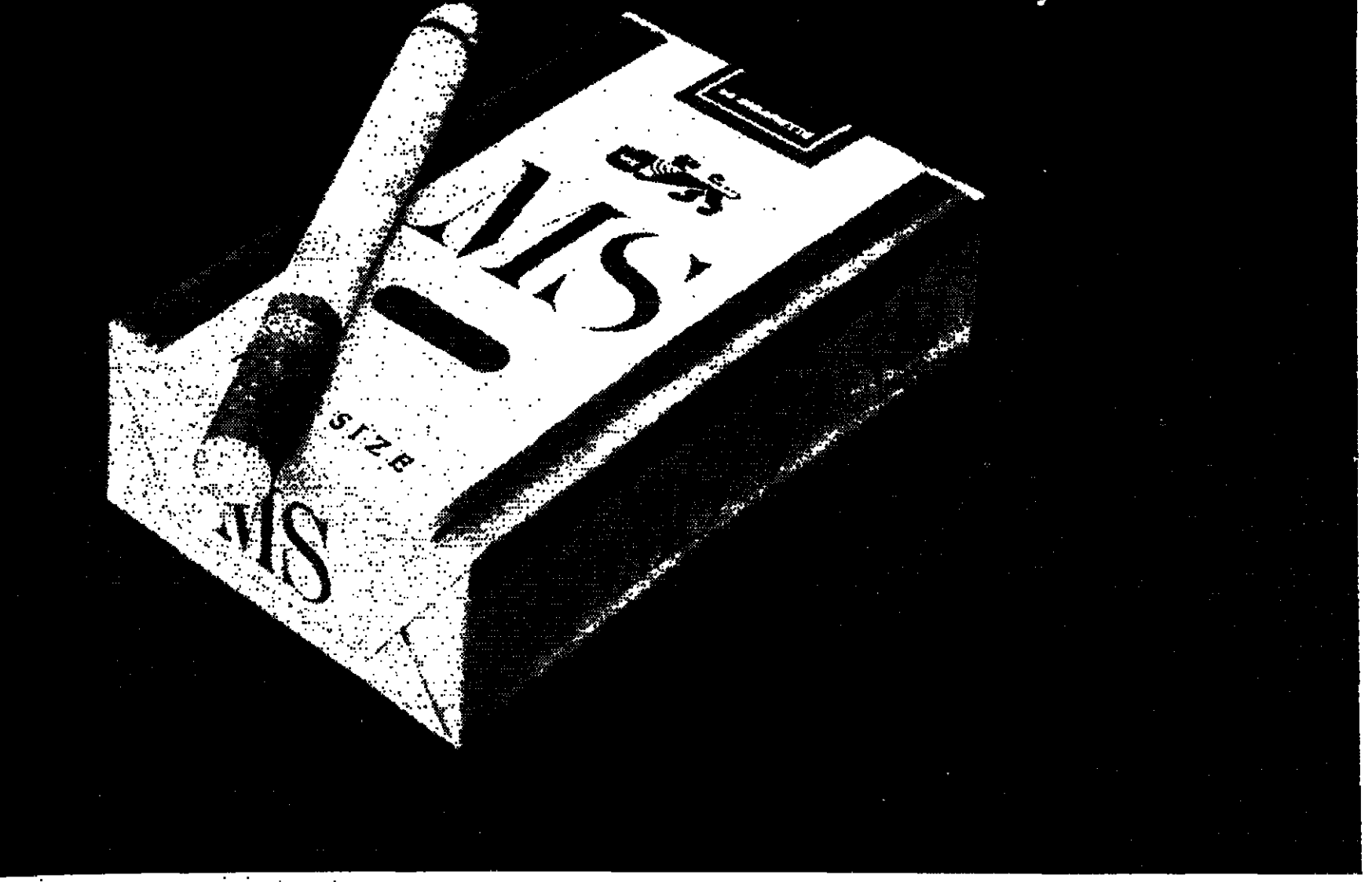
Dilemma for Zia

If the court upholds the death sentence, then Mr. Bhutto's fate will be in the hands of Gen. Mohammad Zia ul-Haq, the head of the military government that ousted him in an army coup 15 months ago.

Gen. Zia, who has also assumed the title of president, has the power to commute a death sentence. But many people in Pakistan believe that he would be glad to see the end of Mr. Bhutto, who is still his principal rival for power and unquestionably, even in jail, the dominant figure on the Pakistani political scene.

On the other hand, Gen. Zia is under significant international pressure to spare Mr. Bhutto's life, especially from some of the oil-rich Moslem states whose enormous aid helps to keep Pakistan afloat financially.

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BUSINESS

Euromarket

Dollar Fails to React to Rate Hike; Bond Prices Off, Demand Is Weak

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 15 (HT) — A few weeks ago, there was sharp disagreement among bankers whether the old-fashioned credit crunch was in the works. Today, the argument is when and at what level it will peak.

Whatever doubt still remained was eliminated last Friday when the Federal Reserve hiked its discount rate a sharp half point to 8 percent, a record high. The Fed said the move was "in recognition of continued high inflation, the recent rapid rate of monetary expansion and current international financial conditions."

Even before the Fed moved, dollar interest rates were already at the highest they have been since the 1974 credit crunch and they are now certain to be pushed even higher. There is still a long way to go before peaks of the 1974 crunch are reached. At that time, the prime lending rate of U.S. banks stood at 12 1/2 percent, the cost of federal funds (overnight reserves banks lend to each other) hit 15 percent and three- and six-month Eurodollars were bid at 14 1/2 percent.

At present, the prime rate is 10 percent, federal funds are fluctuating around 8 1/2 percent, the three-month Eurodollar rate is at 9 1/2 percent and the six-month rate is 10 1/2 percent.

According to Data Resources Inc., an economics consulting firm whose report was cited in last week's Wall Street Journal before the Fed acted, "current prospects suggest that a full-blown crunch would take another three quarters to develop, arriving in the 1979 second quarter."

While the Fed admits that part of its upward drive in interest rates

is aimed at supporting the dollar, the moves so far have had no impact. The dollar set a new low against the West German mark on Friday and was falling again against the Swiss franc despite the active intervention of the Swiss.

The most striking aspect of the dollar's weakness is the total failure to respond to the enormous gap in interest rate differentials. Three-month Eurodollar deposits currently offer 6 1/2 percent points more than equivalent DM deposits and six-month Eurodollars pay almost 6 1/2 percentage points more. Only in 1973, just prior to adopting floating rates of exchange, was the gap wider at 8 percentage points.

In theory, the higher return offered on dollars should more than compensate for the faster erosion of the dollar's purchasing power due to a higher level of inflation and begin to attract funds out of the mark and into the dollar. But this is not happening. The Fed's federal funds (overnight reserves banks lend to each other) hit 15 percent and three- and six-month Eurodollars were bid at 14 1/2 percent.

"Interest rates have an influence only when other factors permit it," said a leading foreign exchange dealer. "You need an improvement in real economic factors, a decline in inflation and progress in stabilizing the balance of trade. Then interest rate differentials can have an impact."

Another complication in drawing investors back into the dollar is the widespread view that West Germany will be forced to revalue the mark if the new European monetary system the EEC countries aim to create is to stand a chance of being more successful than the cur-

Syndicated Bank Loans

PARIS, Oct. 15 (HT) — With signs mounting of an impending credit crunch in the United States, there is still every indication that the international banking system is awash with cash.

In fact, with the United States spending more than \$20 billion abroad this year than it earns and with the outflow seen at another \$18 billion next year and with the Eurodollar pool of funds expanding outside the control of any single monetary authority, there is some question whether the availability of dollars can be curbed or whether the Federal Reserve's tight money policy simply means that the cost of dollars will be driven higher — fueling price rises worldwide.

At present, international loan operations show no reaction to the rising cost of borrowing dollars. As had been expected, Electricite de France is currently "sounding" the market for a \$300 million, 10-year standby facility offering 3/4 percent over the London interbank offered rate (Libor) for six-month Eurodollars and 1/4 percent over for the remainder. In all, EDF has some \$2.4 billion in credit lines backing up commercial paper it has sold in the U.S. domestic market.

The utility is offering to pay banks a commitment fee of 1/4 percent if the credit line remains unused. The traditional commitment fee is a half percent. Leading U.S. and West German banks have indicated they would not join the lending syndicate, arguing that the commitment fee and the spread are too low. The spread starting at 1/4 percent would be the lowest seen in the current round of rate cuts. However, lead manager Credit Lyonnais indicates it is quite satisfied with initial reactions to its proposal.

While bankers fear that they have been unable to keep spreads from falling further, they take some cheer from signs that attitudes are hardening and that a growing number of institutions are taking a harder line with borrowers. They cite the example of the \$1 billion refinancing for Sweden. The leading U.S. banks dropped out in opposition to the low 1/4 percent spread another five, including the leading West German banks, dropped out over Sweden's insistence on paying a quarter-point commission instead of the usual 1/4 percent. Nevertheless, Sweden is assured of its \$1 billion.

Another sign that attitudes are hardening was the inability of the lead managers to syndicate the 15-year, \$20-million portion of the loan to Brazil's Light Services, carrying a spread of 1 1/2 points over Libor. The companion \$130 million divided equally into 10- and 12-year segments, with spreads of 1 1/4 and 1 1/2 percent, was syndicated.

Bankers also report a growing reluctance by the broad segment of banks to accept conditions offered by syndicate managers in extremely competitive, low-priced, long-term deals in South America. They say it is becoming increasingly difficult to sell-off participations in loans for more than 12 years with spreads below 1 percent.

make new commitments. Prices in the secondary market continued to slide with no sign that buyers were being attracted by the rise in yields.

Against this background, the dollar sector of the Eurobond market is barely functioning with investors and market makers unwilling to

Platinum Tops \$300-an-Ounce Barrier

By Sue Shellenbarger

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (AP-DJ) — Platinum futures outstripped gold and silver, no mean feat in this period of manic metal-buying, to reach record levels last week far above the \$300-an-ounce barrier.

The metal finished the week at almost \$27 more an ounce for the October delivery than it did the week before. Futures prices on the New York Mercantile Exchange closed higher by the daily trading limit on both Tuesday and Wednesday, then fell back slightly later in the week.

The withdrawal from world markets of the Soviet Union, the world's largest platinum producer, combined with publicity about potential new industrial uses for platinum, widened the price gap between the world's most valuable metal and its sister metals.

Platinum is valuable to industry as a catalyst and alloy. Speculators took notice recently of reports that it is being tested as a treatment for testicular and ovarian cancer.

Also, a fuel cell using platinum as a catalyst is being tested, a potential use that could mean a substantial increase in world demand for the metal, which also is used in automobile pollution-control devices.

Eager Swiss Buyers

The widening premium of platinum over gold attracted further speculation, especially by Swiss buyers eager to find investments likely to increase in value even more than their strong, partly gold-backed franc.

Silver and gold futures on New York's Comex again posted price gains, with gold about \$1.70 an ounce higher and silver about 2.5 cents an ounce higher for nearby deliveries.

The metals continued to attract

buyers, even in the absence of much fresh news. Analysts said the general climate of pessimism about the Carter administration's ability to shore up the dollar, plus the apparent failure of Federal Reserve policies to stem inflation, led to buying.

Despite a report Thursday that the nation's basic money supply dropped by \$2 billion instead of rising in a continued inflationary fashion as expected, and despite a prime-rate increase by most major banks to 10 percent, gold prices Friday went slightly higher.

New open-interest records were set Thursday in both gold and soybean trade. Open interest in the number of contracts left unfilled in the marketplace, or the number of contracts for which either a purchase or a sale must be made before the trader can complete the transaction and withdraw from the market. It often is used as a rough indicator of the level of speculative interest in a commodity.

Open interest in soybeans reached 634,235 contracts Thursday on the Chicago Board of Trade, when prices soared despite government predictions that farmers will harvest the largest soybean crop ever this year.

Soybeans led across-the-board price increases in grains, finishing 9 1/2 to 28 cents higher in active trading, despite a heavily publicized government crop report Wednesday showing the 1978 soybean crop at 1.79 billion bushels, larger even than earlier record estimates.

Key to the soybean price hike was a belief that no matter how big the mountains of beans harvested this fall, they will be used up, analysts said.

Sugar Bill Approved

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15 (UPI) — A compromise bill raising the price of sugar, yet acceptable to an inflation-conscious administration, was approved early this morning by House and Senate conferees.

The compromise provided sugar- and sugarcane producers 15.75 cents a pound for raw sugar this crop year, which is above the current support level of 14.65 cents, thus insuring that retail prices of soft drinks, candy, cookies and refined sugar would increase.

The measure will now be sent to the White House for the president's signature.

New York Stock Market

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT) — "We should have holidays more often," comments Jonathan Dodd, an analyst at E. F. Hutton, referring to the stock market's rather amazing performance last week.

Monday marked Columbus Day, traditionally a semi-holiday for the investment community, and stocks scored their best advance in more than a month. Then came the Yom Kippur Jewish holy day on Wednesday, and once again prices bounded ahead.

On the surface, there was disturbing news that normally makes stock prices decline. Gold bullion prices rose to historical highs. The dollar sank to postwar lows against the West German mark and certain other European currencies. Forecasts of a much-feared "credit crunch" rattled about Wall Street.

And, finally, major banks increased their prime lending rate to 10 percent, thereby lifting the most visible of all short-term interest rates into double-digit territory, the sort of thing that usually had for the psyche of investors. At 10 percent, the prime rate stands at its loftiest level since January, 1975.

So what did the stock market do? It rose, thereby extending the rally that began late in September.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which symbolizes "the market" to many people, finished the week at 897.09 with an advance of 17.07 points. That gain came on the heels of a slightly less spirited upswing of 14 points the previous week.

There were various explanations for the market's buoyant performance in the face of dismal economic events and portents.

The favorite reason cited was the string of third-quarter earnings reports that turned out to be more dazzling than expected. Such giant companies as Eastman Kodak, International Business Machines and NCR Corporation announced sparkling results for their latest reporting period.

Big-city banks also showed steady improvement on the bottom line. The banks benefited not only from rising rates on their customer loans, but also from better foreign-exchange trading profits and lower provisions for possible loan losses. This created a better atmosphere for bank stocks generally. As a result, Chase Manhattan, Bank of America, Charter New York and Citicorp all traded at their highest prices within the last year.

Over-Counter Market

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
ChdRd 1.00	5	31	30 1/2	31	+ 1/2
ChdRd 1.01	181	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.02	4	28 1/2	28 1/2	28 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.03	45	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.04	192 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.05	38	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.06	105	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.07	13	24 1/2	24 1/2	24 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.08	42	20	20	20	—
ChdRd 1.09	29	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.10	44	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.11	412	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.12	38	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.13	24	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.14	47	7	7	7	—
ChdRd 1.15	49	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.16	159	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.17	78	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.18	54	22	22	22	—
ChdRd 1.19	127	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.20	47	34 1/2	34 1/2	34 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.21	78	16 1/2	16 1/2	16 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.22	118	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.23	11	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.24	164	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.25	31	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.26	15	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.27	22	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.28	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.29	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.30	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.31	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.32	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.33	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.34	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.35	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.36	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.37	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.38	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.39	13	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.40	164	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—

Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Chg	Net
ChdRd 1.41	49	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.42	125	18 1/2	18 1/2	18 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.43	28	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.44	13	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.45	71	33 1/2	33 1/2	33 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.46	150	39	39 1/2	39 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.47	22	7 1/2	7 1/2	7 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.48	172 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.49	113	5 1/2	5 1/2	5 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.50	164	17 1/2	17 1/2	17 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.51	54	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.52	107	19 1/2	19 1/2	19 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.53	140	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.54	65	14 1/2	14 1/2	14 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.55	164	20 1/2	20 1/2	20 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.56	104	12 1/2	12 1/2	12 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.57	15	11 1/2	11 1/2	11 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.58	450	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.59	29	9 1/2	9 1/2	9 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.60	819	15 1/2	15 1/2	15 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.61	303	22 1/2	22 1/2	22 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.62	45	13 1/2	13 1/2	13 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.63	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.64	38	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.65	109	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.66	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.67	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.68	38	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.69	109	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.70	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.71	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.72	38	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.73	109	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.74	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.75	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.76	38	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.77	109	6 1/2	6 1/2	6 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.78	3	8 1/2	8 1/2	8 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.79	28	26 1/2	26 1/2	26 1/2	—
ChdRd 1.80	38	4 1/2	4 1/2	4 1/2	—

(Continued on Page 10, Col. 1)

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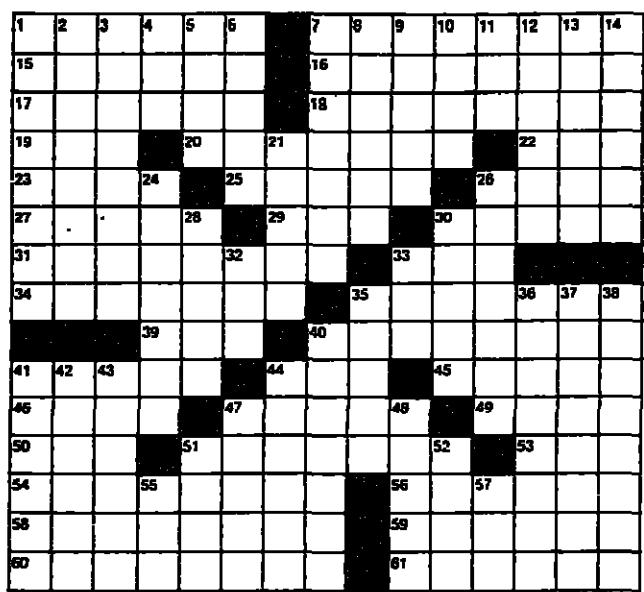
(without par value)

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CROSSWORD

By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

- 1 From flower
7 Gives life to
15 Read
16 Odorous
17 Gum resins
18 Bachelor or
priest
19 Cross or
Crescent
20 Harangues
22 Knight's title
23 Bird class
25 Showed
partisanship
26 House plant
27 New Mexico
Indians
29 Conducted
30 Sojourns
31 Surrounds
32 Forbid
34 Hardened
35 City on the
Ganges
36 See follower
40 Santa —
California
resort
41 Malaysian
sailing vessels
44 Ring king
before Spinks

DOWN

- 45 Means to
an end
46 Cattle cluster
47 One's pledged
word
48 Irrational
number
49 Greek letter
51 Did some
ironing
53 Twice XXVIII
54 Educated
56 One of Greece's
gods
58 Supplies
59 Nebraska river
60 Least disturbed
61 Talks
impudently

DOWN

- 1 Manages; runs
2 Applicable
3 Belief
4 Word with
drum or bug
5 "— true what
they say —"
6 Two Amazons
7 Roofed streets
8 Essential
9 Leafed

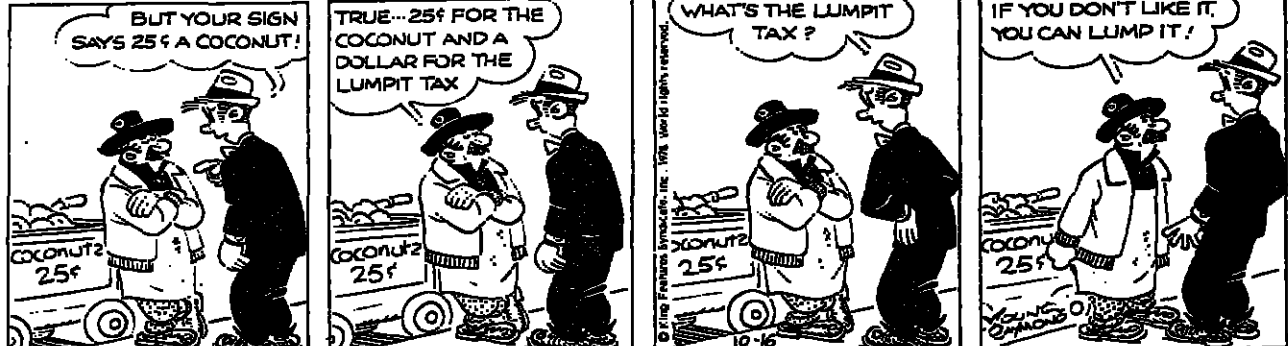
PEANUTS



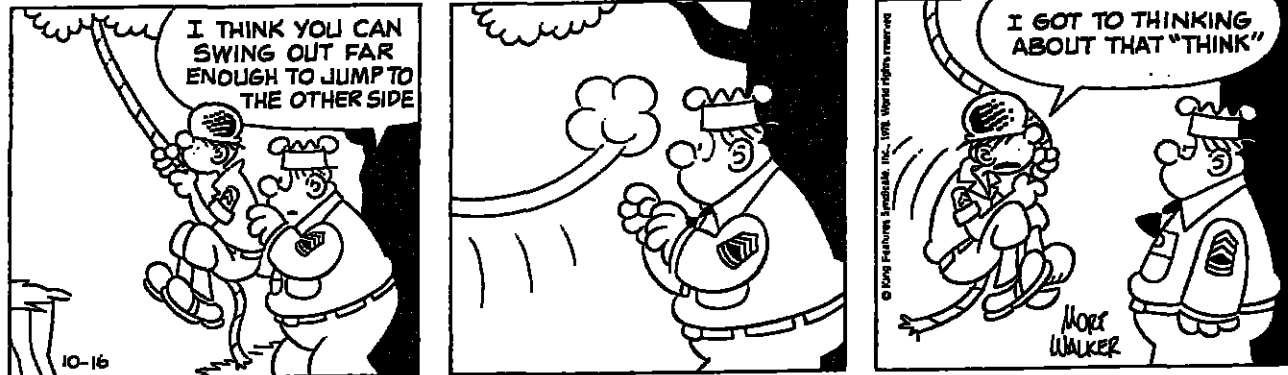
B. C.



BLONDIE



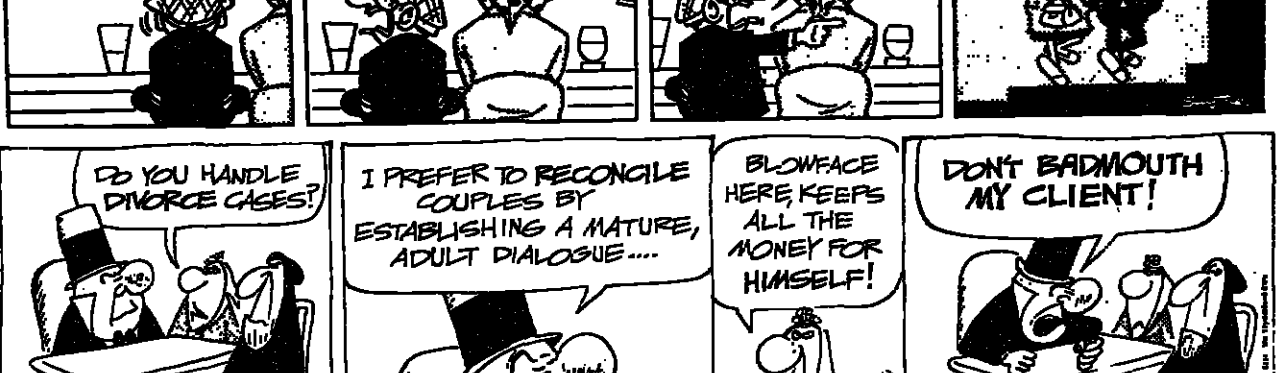
BEETLE



BAILEY



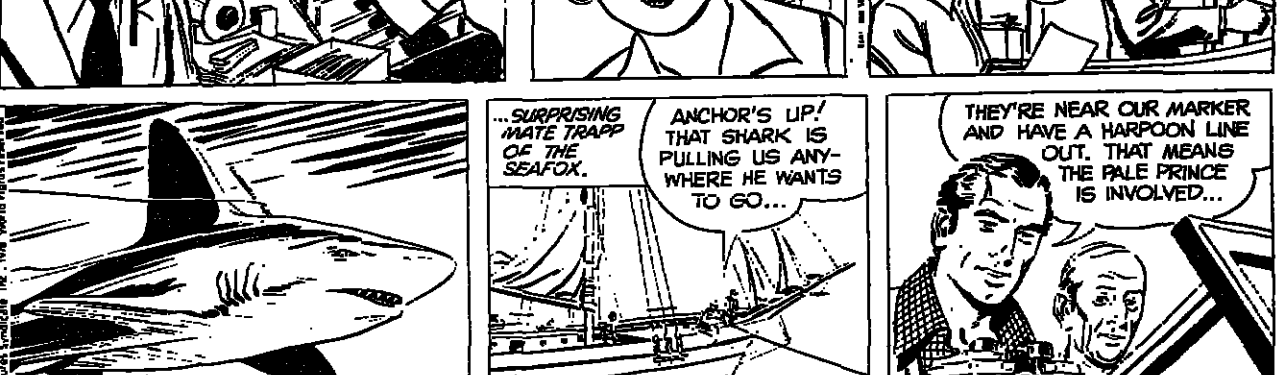
ANDY



WIZARD



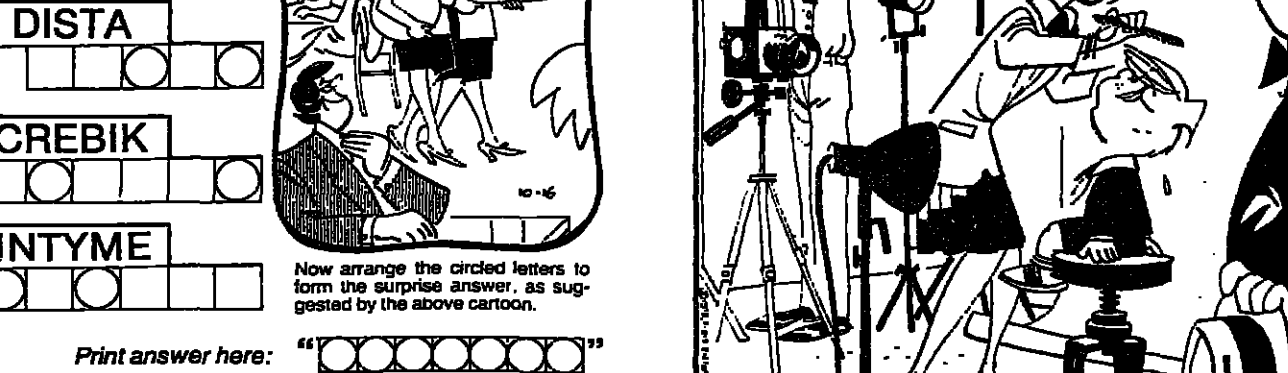
REX



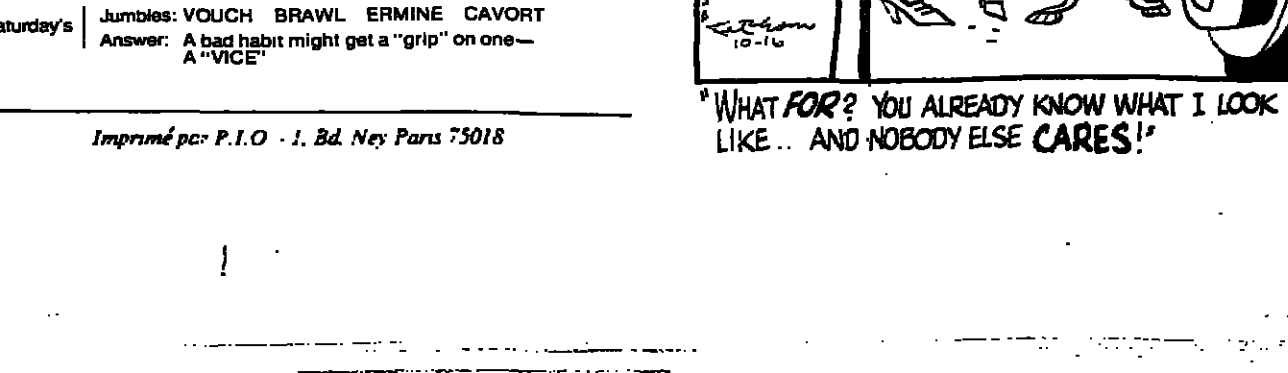
M. D.



JUMBLE



Dennis the Menace



BOOKS

A DISTANT MIRROR

The Calamitous 14th Century

By Barbara W. Tuchman. Knopf, 677 pp. \$15.95.

Reviewed by Brian Tierney

THE 14TH CENTURY was a time of startling contrasts, an age of worldly popes and saintly mystics, of high-flown chivalrous principles and cruel barbarous practices. To an extreme degree the actual conduct of life drifted away from the ideals that all respectable people professed until the tension between ideal and real became almost unbearable. The century had more than its share of calamities, the famine of 1315-1317, the Hundred Years War, the Black Death, and the Great Schism in the church.

But this was also an age of constructive institutional growth and brilliant creative achievement in many spheres, the age of Petrarch and Boccaccio and Chaucer. Barbara Tuchman has chosen to emphasize the calamities rather than the creativity, but within that limitation, she has produced a finely written account of a fascinating era.

Readers of Tuchman's previous books, dealing with 20th-century military and diplomatic history will find echoes of them in this work although the subject matter is so different. The Battle of Crecy, fought in August, 1346, remains the last battle of the medieval period, the last battle of the 14th century as an image, a "distant mirror" of the discontents of our own times. In approaching the period, she tells us, she set out with the intention of tracing the effects on medieval civilization of the Black Death, "the most lethal disaster of recorded history." But she found that all the troubles of the late 14th century — except the disease itself — had their origin before the onset of the plague.

Similarly, in writing "The Proud Tower," she found nearly all the causes of the disillusion that prevailed after World War I in the social tensions of the pre-war period.

Biography and Narrative

In "Steuilwell and the American Experience in China," Tuchman achieved the considerable feat of combining a perceptive biography with a narrative of great events. This book adopts a similar technique, presenting the life of a French nobleman, Enguerrand de Coucy, as the central thread of the narrative. But this time the technique does not work so well. The difficulty is that we know very little about Coucy apart from the bare facts of his life. It is as though the author had set out to write a story of high adventure with a stuffed

dummy as her hero. Tuchman has a great talent for drawing a vivid character sketch around a sharply observed detail — a word, a gesture, a mood, even a moustache. But here the subject defeats her. We know almost nothing about Coucy's words, gestures, moods, or moustache (or even if he had one). The book therefore suffers from a defect of form. Read as a general history of the 14th century it is distorted by obtrusive references to the shadowy figure of Coucy. Read as a biography of Coucy, it consists in large part of irrelevant digressions. The account of Coucy's marriage, for instance, provides an occasion for a 12-page discourse on medieval attitudes to women in general.

We should really be grateful, though, that the author has not allowed herself to be unduly inhibited by the inadequacies of her hero. The digressions are always rewarding for their own sakes. They tell us, for instance, everything that a reasonable person could want to know about 14th-century attitudes to sex, sanitation, sorcery, sadism, and snobbery, along with a mass of other curious information. The author seems ill at ease with her material only when she deals with the medieval church. It is not that she presents the abuses of the period too luridly. That would hardly be possible, for there are too many prior slips in this area. For the rest, the book has the virtues of its predecessors. It is filled with swift-moving incidents, often violent, always graphically described — sieges, massacres, rapes, tortures, treacheries, insurrections, executions.

Concrete Details

The author's special gift is to bring a past age to life by the accumulation of countless concrete details, lovingly collected and deftly presented. We do not know much about Coucy's wife, the English princess Isabella, but we do know (and Tuchman does not neglect to tell us) that "as a baby she had lain in a state cradle, gilded and crested, lined with taffeta, and furnished with a coverlet made of 670 skins although she was born in June." We are told, not only that the king of France and the emperor met at a banquet, but also the kind of things they ate: "civet of hare, meat and fish spiced, lark pastries, bitterns and heron 'borne on high,' pasties of venison and small birds, fresh-and-salt-water fish with a gravy of shad 'the color of peach blossom,' white leeks with plover, duck with roast chitterlings, stuffed pigs, eels reversed, frizzled beans."

The result is a kind of brilliant, dazzling, impressionistic picture of the surface of medieval life. Some historians may be disappointed that Tuchman never tackles the underlying problems of the age. (Why did the civilization of the 13th century disintegrate so quickly? Why did Europe recover so successfully from the 14th-century calamities?) Many readers will like the book just as it is — lively, readable, and endlessly informative.

Brian Tierney is Bryce and Edith Bowmar Professor in Humanistic Studies at Cornell University.
©Washington Post

CHESS

By Robert Byrne

NEW YORK (NYT) — Challenger Viktor Korchnoi's victory in the 31st game Friday deadlocked the world championship chess match with titleholder Anatoly Karpov of the Soviet Union at five wins apiece in Baguio City. Now it is sudden death: The winner of the next game captures the championship and \$350,000.

Korchnoi's comeback, just when it seemed he was finished, featured a spectacular three victories and one draw out of the last four encounters. In these games, the 47-year-old Soviet defector has been swamping his 27-year-old opponent by powerful end play. With such momentum, Korchnoi must now be regarded as the favorite to take the contest, which began July 1.

When play broke off with Korchnoi's 47-P-85 after five hours of Thursday's session, the diehard challenger held a clear advantage with an active king and more flexible pawn formation, yet it required beautiful, sharp play to wrap up the complex rook-and-pawn end game.

To have any chance of fighting back, Karpov opened the corridor for his rook with his sealed move 47... P-R6, followed by 48 P-R6-KN1. However, after Korchnoi's 49 K-B3!, the capture of a pawn with 49... R-N6ch, was punished by 51 P-R6!, P-R6: 52 K-R5, R-Q6: 53 R-K4, P-R4: 54 K-N5, P-N5: 55 K-BF, P-N6: 56 P-N7, P-N7: 57 R-QN4, R-O7: 58 R-N7ch, K-K1: 59 K-Q6!, P-R5: 60 P-B6, P-R6: 61 P-B7, R-QB7: 62 RXP winning hands down.

Accordingly Karpov rushed his king to the beleaguered queen's wing with 49... K-K1: 50 R-Q2, R5: 51 K-N4, K-K1, but it did not arrive in time to prevent the powerful penetration with 52 P-R6!, P-R6: 53 K-R5, K-Q2: 54 K-N6! The whole theme of this ending was that, whereas Karpov could use only his rook to support the advance of his passed pawns, Korchnoi had the use of both king and rook for the same purpose.

After the groundwork had been prepared, Korchnoi obtained a strongly escorted passed queen-

bishop pawn by 55 P-Q5!, P-R6: 56 RXPch. It would, of course, have been a fatal mistake after 58... P-N6 to play 59 RXP, P-N5ch!

On Korchnoi's 60 RXPch, it would not have helped to play 60... R-N5: 61 R-Q3, P-R5: 62 K-Q7, R2ch: 63 K-Q6, R-Q2: 64 P-B6, P-R6: 65 R-N5ch, K-B1: 66 R-K6 because there is no defense to the threat of 67 R-N8 mate.

After 63 RXP, the recovery of a pawn by 65... RXP would have permitted 66 R-R7ch, K-N1: 67 K-N6, R-B1: 68 P-B6, P-R6: 69 R-N7ch, K-B1: 70 R-Q7, K-Q1: 71 R-R8ch, K-K2: 72 R-R8, K-R3: 73 P-B7, K-Q2: 74 R-R8, K-R3: 75 R-R8ch, K-N2: 76 P-R7, R-KR3: 77 P-B6ch, K-B2: 78 R-R8, R-RP: 79 R-R7ch, winning the black rook.

Korchnoi's 71 R-KR7 persuaded Karpov to resign because to persist stubbornly with 71... R-N3 would have allowed the challenger to proceed according to a well-known: 72 P-R4, R-KB3: 73 P-R5, R-K3: 74 P-R6, R-N3: 75 R-R8ch, K-N2: 76 P-R7, R-KR3: 77 P-B6ch, K-B2: 78 R-R8, R-RP: 79 R-R7ch, winning the black rook.

Queens Gambit Declined Korchnoi White	Karpov Black
1. P-Q4 P-Q4	27. R1-K1 P-R3
2. P-Q4 N-B3	28. R-KB1 R-N1
3. P-Q4 P-Q4	29. R-Q1 R-N1
4. P-Q4 P-Q4	30. P-Q4 P-Q4
5. P-Q4 P-Q4	31. P-Q4 P-Q4
6. P-Q4 P-Q4	32. P-Q4 P-Q4
7. P-Q4 P-Q4	33. P-Q4 P-Q4
8. P-Q4 P-Q4	34. P-Q4 P-Q4
9. P-Q4 P-Q4	35. P-Q4 P-Q4
10. P-Q4 P-Q4	36. P-Q4 P-Q4
11. P-Q4 P-Q4	37. P-Q4 P-Q4
12. P-Q4 P-Q4	38. P-Q4 P-Q4
13. P-Q4 P-Q4	39. P-Q4 P-Q4
14. P-Q4 P-Q4	40. P-Q4 P-Q4
15. P-Q4 P-Q4	41. P-Q4 P-Q4
16. P-Q4 P-Q4	42. P-Q4 P-Q4
17. P-Q4 P-Q4	43. P-Q4 P-Q4
18. P-Q4 P-Q4	44. P-Q4 P-Q4
19. P-Q4 P-Q4	45. P-Q4 P-Q4
20. P-Q4 P-Q4	46. P-Q4 P-Q4
21. P-Q4 P-Q4	47. P-Q4 P-Q4
22. P-Q4 P-Q4	48. P-Q4 P-Q4
23. P-Q4 P-Q4	49. P-Q4 P-Q4
24. P-Q4 P-Q4	50. P-Q4 P-Q4
25. P-Q4 P-Q4	51. P-Q4 P-Q4
26. P-Q4 P-Q4	52. P-Q4 P-Q4
27. P-Q4 P-Q4	53. P-Q4 P-Q4
28. P-Q4 P-Q4	54. P-Q4 P-Q4
29. P-Q4 P-Q4	55. P-Q4 P-Q4
30. P-Q4 P-Q4	56. P-Q4 P-Q4
31. P-Q4 P-Q4	57. P-Q4 P-Q4
32. P-Q4 P-Q4	58. P-Q4 P-Q4
33. P-Q4 P-Q4	59. P-Q4 P-Q4
34. P-Q4 P-Q4	60. P-Q4 P-Q4
35. P-Q4 P-Q4	61. P-Q4 P-Q4
36. P-Q4 P-Q4	62. P-Q4 P-Q4
37. P-Q4 P-Q4	63. P-Q4 P-Q4
38. P-Q4 P-Q4	64. P-Q4 P-Q4
39. P-Q4 P-Q4	65. P-Q4 P-Q4
40. P-Q4 P-Q4	66. P-Q4 P-Q4
41. P-Q4 P-Q4	67. P-Q4 P-Q4
42. P-Q4 P-Q4	68. P-Q4 P-Q4
43. P-Q4 P-Q4	69. P-Q4 P-Q4
44. P-Q4 P-Q4	70. P-Q4 P-Q4
45. P-Q4 P-Q4	71. P-Q4 P-Q4
46. P-Q4 P-Q4	72. P-Q4 P-Q4
47. P-Q4 P-Q4	73. P-Q4 P-Q4
48. P-Q4 P-Q4	74. P-Q4 P-Q4
49. P-Q4 P-Q4	75. P-Q4 P-Q4
50. P-Q4 P-Q4	76. P-Q4 P-Q4
51. P-Q4 P-Q4	77. P-Q4 P-Q4
52. P-Q4 P-Q4	78. P-Q4 P-Q4
53. P-Q4 P-Q4	79. P-Q4 P-Q4
54. P-Q4 P-Q4	80. P-Q4 P-Q4
55. P-Q4 P-Q4	81. P-Q4 P-Q4
56. P-Q4 P-Q4	82. P-Q4 P-Q4
57. P-Q4 P-Q4	83. P-Q4 P-Q4
58. P-Q4 P-Q4	84. P-Q4 P-Q4
59. P-Q4 P-Q4	85. P-Q4 P-Q4
60. P-Q4 P-Q4	86. P-Q4 P-Q4
61. P-Q4 P-Q4	87. P-Q4 P-Q4
62. P-Q4 P-Q4	88. P-Q4 P-Q4
63. P-Q4 P-Q4	89. P-Q4 P-Q4
64. P-Q4 P-Q4	90. P-Q4 P-Q4
65. P-Q4 P-Q4	91. P-Q4 P-Q4
66. P-Q4 P-Q4	92. P-Q4 P-Q4
67. P-Q4 P-Q4	93. P-Q4 P-Q4
68. P-Q4 P-Q4	94. P-Q4 P-Q4
69. P-Q4 P-Q4	95. P-Q4 P-Q4
70. P-Q4 P-Q4	96. P-Q4 P-Q4
71. P-Q4 P-Q4	97. P-Q4 P-Q4
72. P-Q4 P-Q4	98. P-Q4 P-Q4
73. P-Q4 P-Q4	99. P-Q4 P-Q4
74. P-Q4 P-Q4	100. P-Q4 P-Q4

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Yankees Win Twice at Home to Tie the World Series

Jackson's Running Leads to 4-3 Victory

By Thomas Boswell

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (WP) — The Yankees won their 10th straight game, a 4-3 triumph over the Los Angeles Dodgers in the 14th game of the World Series, edging out the Dodgers in a dramatic, rain-delayed game that lasted four hours and 15 minutes.

The Yankees, who walked with one out in the 10th inning, scored the winning run on a sacrifice fly by Reggie Jackson, who hit a home run in the 10th inning to tie the game, and another in the 11th to win it.

The Yankees' victory was a dramatic one, as they had been down 3-0 in the sixth inning. The Dodgers had scored three runs in the first three innings, and the Yankees had been unable to score.

The Yankees' victory was a dramatic one, as they had been down 3-0 in the sixth inning. The Dodgers had scored three runs in the first three innings, and the Yankees had been unable to score.

Two-Out Single
And, in the 10th, it was Jackson's turn to shine. He walked with one out, and then hit a sacrifice fly to center field to score the winning run.

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Concrete Base
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Manager Tommy Lasorda of the Los Angeles Dodgers protests to a long line of umpires that Reggie Jackson was guilty of

interference when he was hit by Bill Russell's throw in the fourth game of the World Series. Lasorda lost the argument.

2 Umpires Admit They Did Not See Play

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (UPI) — The Los Angeles Dodgers lost the fourth game of the World Series on a controversial play that both of the involved umpires admitted they did not see.

The play occurred in the sixth inning. With Thurman Munson on second and Reggie Jackson on first, Lou Piniella hit a sacrifice fly to center field.

Russell gobbled up the ball, stepped on second for a force of Jackson, then threw to first to try for the double play. Jackson, standing 15 feet off first, knew that if the throw reached first the inning was over. He also knew that a runner, Russell, was coming in to catch the ball.

At the last second, he moved slightly out of the ball's path, not into it, and deflected the ball off his leg.

Both on First Base
The carom went past Garvey at first and rolled to the tarp down the right field line. Munson, as sharp as Jackson, kept running and scored.

To complete the weird scene, Jackson and Piniella stood with one foot on first base — obviously not wanting to take any chances until a final ruling — while eight Dodgers and six umpires did a dance of hysteria between first and second.

Lasorda was furious. The crowd of 56,445 booed. But the run counted, and Russell was charged a throwing error.

Jackson, with his single, had his 14th hit in his last 28 Series at-bats, and had tied Lou Gehrig's record of driving in a run in eight straight Series games.

The Yankees tied the game, 3-3, in the eighth. Paul Blair, a sub-200 hitter, had a leadoff single to left.

Lasorda, after a long meeting, relieved John with Terry Forster and Munson looked weak fouling off the first two pitches. He hit the next pitch, an 0-2 mistake, over third base for a run-scoring double.

The crowd longed for Jackson to swing, but Forster planted the first pitch, his best fast ball, in Jackson's right arm. It served the same purpose as an intentional walk. It was probably an accident, but Jackson has been hit twice and thrown at twice; the Yankee answer is sure to come.

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Oklahoma 17, Kansas 16
At Lawrence, Kan., Billy Sims rushed for 192 yards, reviving an Oklahoma offense weakened by injuries, and scored the winning touchdown as the Sooners subdued Kansas, 17-16, after the Jayhawks

from his point of view and also admitted he was unable to rule on Lasorda's contention that Jackson interfered with the ball.

"I was first of all concerned with the play at second," said Brinkman. "I didn't feel that Russell dropped the ball intentionally. The line drive was hit. He looked to see where the runners were and

dropped the ball. When he made the throw to first and hit Jackson I didn't see it."

It was suggested to Pulli that John Kibler, the umpire on the right field line, might have had a better angle on the ball.

"How could he tell?" Pulli asked. "He was 15 feet farther down the line than I was."

At Baltimore, Matt Robinson passed for 215 yards, including a 77-yard touchdown to Wesley Walker, and led the New York Jets to a 33-10 victory over Baltimore as the Colts again lost the services of quarterback Bert Jones.

Robinson, subbing for the injured Richard Todd, needed only eight completions for his yardage, with Walker catching five for 154 yards.

Jones, in his first action since suffering a shoulder separation during an exhibition game, took himself out of the game after his right shoulder was re-injured on a first-quarter sack. He completed five of six passes, one after the injury.

At Cincinnati, Sam Cunningham went three yards around left end for the game's only touchdown with 6:56 remaining to boost the New England Patriots to a 10-3 victory over the winless Cincinnati Bengals.

Cunningham's touchdown came one play after a controversial call. Patriots quarterback Steve Grogan ran nine yards to the Bengals' 7-yard line, where he appeared to fumble and Cincinnati's Scott Perry jumped on the ball.

But the officials ruled there was no fumble and then tacked an unsportsmanlike conduct penalty on Reggie Williams for protesting the call. The penalty moved the ball to the 3-yard line and Cunningham ran it in on the next play.

Packers 45, Seahawks 28
At Milwaukee, Steve Odom returned the opening kickoff 95 yards for a touchdown and halfback Terrell Middleton scored four times in a steady drizzle to give the rejuvenated Green Bay Packers a 45-28 victory over the Seattle Seahawks.

Green Bay stunned the Seahawks with two touchdowns in the first two minutes and converted three fumble recoveries into a 28-0 lead in the first quarter.

Steelers 34, Browns 14
At Cleveland, Terry Bradshaw threw touchdown passes to Lynn Swann and John Stallworth, and rookie Larry Anderson ran a kickoff back 95 yards for a touchdown to lead the unbeaten Pittsburgh Steelers to a 34-14 triumph over the Cleveland Browns.

After Anderson's runback late in the first half gave Pittsburgh a 13-7 lead, Bradshaw got the Steelers going in the third quarter on an 11-play, 69-yard scoring drive that featured two successful conversions by the Steelers on fourth-and-one situations.

At Houston, Ron Carpenter's 17-yard touchdown run capped a 98-0 victory over the Oilers.

Guidry on Top, 5-1, On Nettles' Fielding

By James Tuite

NEW YORK, Oct. 15 (NYT) — Superstition is the religion of feeble minds, Edmund Burke once said. But then, who did he ever play for?

He might have changed his mind Friday night if he had been among the 56,447 fans at Yankee Stadium who saw Ron Guidry (whose numbers, 4 and 9, total 13) turn Friday the 13th to his advantage by defeating the Los Angeles Dodgers, 5-1, in the third game of the World Series.

Maybe the fabled Christy Mathewson, who wasn't a bad pitcher himself, was closer to the mark. "Baseball," he wrote, is a child of superstition.

That would help to account for Reggie Jackson's taking sole possession of 13th place for series runs-batted-in with a seventh-inning hit that brought in the first two scores. They virtually sealed the Yankee triumph and prevented the Dodgers from running their series edge to three straight.

Manager Tom Lasorda of the Dodgers was more inclined to give the game-winning credit to Graig Nettles, who made several spectacular stops that thwarted rallies by Los Angeles. "Some of the best plays I've ever seen," said the appreciative manager of the third baseman.

A more superstitious person might have suggested that the Dodgers saw a cross-eyed woman in the stands. That is guaranteed hex in the sensitive world of baseball.

The cold fact is, with Mickey Rivers and Chris Chambliss back in the lineup and the best pitcher in baseball throwing for them, the Yankees didn't need much help from the occult.

They struck quickly. Roy White pouncing a 3-and-2 pitch into the right field stands for his first homer in a World Series. That came in the first inning off Don Sutton, who yielded another score in the second when Nettles came in on a Bucky Dent drive.

Sort of a Duel
The Dodgers picked up a run in the third and the game turned into a pitchers' duel — somewhat erratic duels — until the Yankees got their three runs in the seventh. Dent scored on a Munson single before Jackson walloped his two-run single to left.

Guidry admitted that he had lost the touch that had won 25 games for him in the regular season. "I had it in the bullpen," he said, "and that's where I left it."

"I had a little bit of a control problem early in the game," he admitted. "I made a lot of close pitches. It's hard to figure when you're pitching to an umpire who's never seen you before."

Guidry made 137 pitches but feels that he will be ready for a sixth game. He struck out only four Dodgers and walked seven — more than he had walked in a game all season. He gave up eight hits, a total that might have been much higher except for Nettles' hot glove.

"I think what he did here was give me back all the ones he missed during the season," Guidry quipped in an offhand tribute to Nettles.

Many Close Shaves
Guidry escaped from three innings with Dodgers on third base, twice with the bases filled.

"Nettles kept Guidry in the game," said Bill Russell, who got two of the Dodger hits.

"It was the greatest exhibition I've ever seen," said Davey Lopes, a batting star of the two Dodger victories in Los Angeles. "It's frustrating that Nettles made out six great plays. One great play, maybe, but not six!"

"Not taking anything away from Guidry," added Reggie Smith, "but the Series score is really Dodgers 2, Nettles 1."

Nettles tried to analyze his spectacular play.

Who Can Explain It?
"They were reaction plays," he said. "I can't explain them. The ball is hit and I react to it. I don't know how many runs I've saved, things were happening too fast. I just know I saved some."

The 13th hit of the game — there's that number again — might have broken it open for the Dodgers. It was a double by Steve Garvey, who went to third on a poorly handled ball by Dent in the seventh inning. But with the tying run on third, Ron Cey popped out to Nettles and set the stage for the three-run retaliation by the Yankees.

Manager Bob Lemon gave Nettles a rave review that should be saved for contract-signing time. "I've seen a lot of great plays in 41 years," said Lemon, "and I'd have to compare him to Brooks Robinson."

Greater praise has no manager.

Series Line Scores
(Best-of-Seven)
Game 1
New York Yankees 008 008 200-3 9 1
Los Angeles Dodgers 000 000 000-1 1 2 0

Game 2
New York Yankees 002 000 100-3 11 6
Los Angeles Dodgers 000 100 000-4 7 0

Game 3
Los Angeles Dodgers 001 000 000-1 8 0
New York Yankees 110 000 200-11 10 1

Game 4
Sutton, Naulton (7), Hough (8) and Yorgler (9) for Los Angeles; Guidry (13) and Munson (14) for New York. Yankees lead 3-1.

Game 5
Los Angeles Dodgers 000 000 000-0 0 0
New York Yankees 000 000 000-0 0 0

Game 6
John, Forster (8), Welch (8) and Yorgler (9) for Los Angeles; Guidry (13) and Munson (14) for New York. Yankees lead 4-1.

Game 7
Sutton, Naulton (7), Hough (8) and Yorgler (9) for Los Angeles; Guidry (13) and Munson (14) for New York. Yankees lead 5-1.

Friday's Box Score
NEW YORK
AB R H E
Lopes 2b 4 0 1 0
Rivers cf 4 0 0 0
White lf 3 2 1 0
Munson c 4 1 1 1
Jackson 1b 4 1 1 1
Piniella rf 4 0 1 1
Nettles 3b 4 1 1 0
Chambliss 2b 3 0 0 0
Dent ss 4 0 0 0
Totals 35 5 10 5

Los Angeles
AB R H E
Forster 1b 4 0 0 0
Dent 2b 4 0 0 0
Nettles 3b 4 1 1 0
Munson 4b 4 0 0 0
Guidry 5b 4 0 0 0
Totals 20 1 1 0

IP H R ER BB SO
Guidry 7 1 1 0 3 11
Sutton 1 0 0 0 0 1
Forster 1 0 0 0 0 1
Totals 9 1 1 0 5

Saturday's Box Score
NEW YORK
AB R H E
Lopes 2b 4 0 1 0
Rivers cf 4 0 0 0
White lf 3 2 1 0
Munson c 4 1 1 1
Jackson 1b 4 0 1 1
Piniella rf 4 0 1 1
Nettles 3b 4 1 1 0
Chambliss 2b 3 0 0 0
Dent ss 4 0 0 0
Totals 35 5 10 5

Los Angeles
AB R H E
Forster 1b 4 0 0 0
Dent 2b 4 0 0 0
Nettles 3b 4 1 1 0
Munson 4b 4 0 0 0
Guidry 5b 4 0 0 0
Totals 20 1 1 0

IP H R ER BB SO
Guidry 7 1 1 0 3 11
Sutton 1 0 0 0 0 1
Forster 1 0 0 0 0 1
Totals 9 1 1 0 5

CFL Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Ottawa	9	4	0	.222
Montreal	6	4	1	.267
Hamilton	4	4	1	.250
Toronto	4	4	0	.190

WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Team	W	L	T	Pct.
Edmonton	9	2	3	.377
Winnipeg	6	4	0	.316
Calgary	4	4	3	.264
British Columbia	3	4	3	.259
Saskatchewan	3	9	1	.224

Saturday's Game
Toronto 21, Hamilton 7

At Atlanta, Steve Bartkowski threw a 24-yard touchdown pass to Billy Ryckman early in the second quarter and Bubba Bean ran 25 yards for a score in the final minutes of the game as the Atlanta Falcons beat the Detroit Lions, 14-0.

It was the first home shutout in Falcons' history.

The Falcons drove 63 yards to their first score with Ryckman making a fine catch of Bartkowski's pass at the Detroit 5-yard line and then shaking off two defenders to go into the end zone with 2:48 gone in the second period.

Detroit, which gained only 22 yards rushing all afternoon, used the passing of Gary Danielson to move to a third down at the Atlanta 1-yard line in the third period, but two running plays netted only

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The Panthers had forged a 17-7 lead early in the fourth quarter when Notre Dame, faced with the possibility of its third loss of the season, caught fire.

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